

A union guard stands in front of a Warsaw printing house during the printers' strike proclaimed by banners behind him.

## Warsaw Attempt to Break Strike Founders

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

**WARSAW** — The Polish authorities Wednesday put out skeleton editions of several newspapers on military and other presses, but the half-hearted attempt to break a massive printers' strike foundered when the labor action was seconded by distributors and vendors.

### 2 Czech Priests Held, Catholic Agency Says

VIENNA — A Catholic news agency here said Wednesday that two priests had been arrested in a police drive against an "underground church" in Czechoslovakia. The agency named the priests as Jaroslav Dutka, 38, a Dominican friar in Písek, and Josef Kordek, 33, a Jesuit father in Lipceves.

dependent union and to press for access to the state media, continued into its second day, blocking the publication of newspapers that would have normally appeared Thursday.

The 48-hour labor action was without precedent in Poland in the last turbulent year, or in the history of Communist Eastern Europe.

Both Trybuna Ludu, the Communist Party daily, and Zolnier Wolnosci, the hard-line organ of the Polish armed forces, were printed overnight on emergency military presses in Warsaw, but municipal deliveries boycotted them and it was virtually impossible to find copies in kiosks in the capital.

and Lublin. But distribution blockages by Solidarity supporters seem to have prevented most Poles from seeing the few newspapers that were printed in the country.

Though Solidarity's national leadership called the printers' strike for only two days, in Poland's second-largest city, Lodz, the union local said it would not allow newspapers to publish there until Lech Walesa, the organization's chairman, was given 20 minutes' television time to answer government criticisms. It also demanded regional television exposure for the Solidarity leader in Lodz.

**150,000 Copies**  
At Trybuna Ludu's Warsaw offices, an editor reported that only 150,000 copies of the newspaper — on better newsprint than usual but with sloppy printing defects — had been published, well short of the normal 1.1 million run. "In spite of the aims of the organizers of this action," declared a hopeful com-

mentary on the trimmed-down, four-page daily, "these are not days without Trybuna Ludu."

Finding copies of either Trybuna Ludu or Zolnier Wolnosci was a major challenge, and at the offices of the armed forces daily, guarded by a soldier, a woman kiosk vendor slipped a rare copy of the military newspaper from below her display counter for a foreign customer. "Even the editors have been begging for them," she said.

"Who gave Solidarity the right to cut off the links between millions of readers and their national and local dailies?" asked Zolnier Wolnosci in an indignant front-page editorial. It accused the union of "striking out blindly," and predicted that "tension in the country will grow again" because of the printers' action.

Presses from the state-sponsored union produced 5,000 copies overnight of Zycie Warszawy, a popular daily, at an emergency (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

# U.S. F-14s Down Pair Of Libyan Jet Fighters

## Account By Tripoli Different

From Agency Dispatches

**TRIPOLI** — Libya said Wednesday that eight U.S. Navy planes fired on two Libyan jets while they were on a reconnaissance mission over the Mediterranean. A Libyan diplomat in London said the Libyan planes were shot down.

The Libyans said their planes were intercepted around 7 a.m. by eight American aircraft less than 30 miles from the Libyan coast in the Gulf of Sidra. The Libyan story differed from the U.S. announcement, which mentioned two U.S. planes and said the incident took place 60 miles off the coast.

Quickly denied by the Pentagon was a Libyan news agency spokesman in Tripoli as saying that an American F-14 went down.

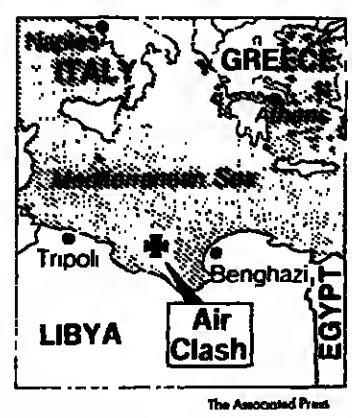
The Libyan news agency said in a comment by its political editor that the "joint challenge thrown by the American administration and its agent, (Egyptian President Anwar) Sadat, in the region, exemplified by the maneuvers to be conducted by the American fleet and the Egyptian regime's land forces, is another link in the chain of imperialism, the search for war and aggression against the peoples and their freedom."

**Qadhafi in Aden**  
Addressing a rally in Aden Tuesday night, Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi called on the Arabs to mobilize their forces to launch a counterattack on bases set up by America in the Arab homeland.

"The Arab nation has no choice but to mobilize its forces to launch a counterattack on bases set up by America in the Arab homeland, free areas still under America's yoke and liberate Palestine, the ul-



Caspar W. Weinberger



The Associated Press

time aim of the battle of liberation," he said.

Last Friday Libyan supporters of Col. Qadhafi threatened to assassinate President Reagan and launch the "biggest commando operation in history" against U.S. interests.

The group, the Free Unionist officers, said in a communiqué that they were angered by reports that the CIA planned to kill Col. Qadhafi, citing a report carried by Newsweek magazine.

## Pentagon Says Americans Were Attacked Over Sea

By Fred Farris  
International Herald Tribune

**WASHINGTON** — Two U.S. Navy F-14 jet fighters shot down two Soviet-built Libyan jet fighters 60 miles off the Libyan coast early Wednesday following an unprovoked attack on the American planes, the Pentagon said.

The State Department protested to Libya and warned that any further attacks "will also be resisted with force if necessary."

One Libyan pilot was seen parachuting into the Mediterranean after the minute-long engagement over the Gulf of Sidra. There were no injuries among the four U.S. crewmen involved, U.S. officials said.

The F-14 jets, assigned to the U.S. carrier Nimitz, downed the Libyan planes with heat-seeking missiles. The U.S. planes were engaged in previously announced naval exercises in international airspace over international waters, a Defense Department statement said. The Libyans claim waters up to 200 miles off their coast. The United States protested the attack in a note routed through the Belgian government. The United States and Libya do not have diplomatic relations.

The protest note said the "routine naval exercise ... in international waters ... had been announced on August 12 and 14 through notices to airmen and to mariners. Prior notification of air operations within the Tripoli Flight Information Region had also been given in accordance with these notifications."

The United States viewed "this unprovoked attack with grave concern," the note said, adding: "Any further attacks against U.S. forces operating in international water and airspace will also be resisted with force if necessary."

U.S. officials said the adminis-

tration has informed members of the United Nations Security Council through its president and also notified UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of the incident. The officials said the United States may ask a Security Council meeting to denounce the Libyan action.

**Soviet Union Informed**  
The State Department also notified the Soviet government, which operates a major fleet in the Mediterranean.

In Brussels, the United States informed a special meeting of the NATO Council of the incident. The Associated Press quoted a U.S. source there as saying the Reagan administration wanted to act quickly, partly to avoid allied criticism on the speed of informing NATO partners and "partly to relieve tensions."

President Reagan, who is vacationing in California, was awakened at 4:24 a.m. and told of the incident. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said, "We regret the attack that made it necessary to take the action," but repeated the U.S. position that the exercises were held in international waters.

Mr. Speakes called "absolutely untrue" a Newsweek magazine report this week that the 6th Fleet exercises were the Reagan administration's "first direct challenge" to Libya, partly intended to test Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi's reactions to U.S. maneuvers inside the territorial waters he claims.

Mr. Reagan's schedule, announced earlier in the week, calls for him to board the nuclear-powered carrier Constellation — similar to the Nimitz — 65 miles off the California coast Thursday to observe firepower demonstrations as well as aircraft operations.

At a Pentagon news conference (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Afghanistan Reverses Plan of Land Reform

By Michael Kaufman  
New York Times Service

**NEW DELHI** — The Soviet-backed government of Afghanistan has virtually reversed the radical land reform program that aroused feudal tribesmen into full-scale rebellion about three years ago.

As the insurrection continues, and as the Marxist government in Kabul is seeking to extend its control with the help of 85,000 Soviet troops, a decision was made last week to strike down the key provisions of the land redistribution plan put through by urban-based activists but effectively vetoed by peasants and landlords.

In a radio announcement broadcast in Afghanistan and made available here, it was announced that the presidium of the Revolutionary Council had passed a decree which exempts religious leaders from holding land above 15 acres. Furthermore, "leaders and ideas of tribes who fight and have ended prominent services against the domestic and external enemies of the revolution," will under terms of the decree now be able to maintain unlimited acreage.

Lands that have been confiscated from people described as having "scaped abroad as the result of hostile propaganda," will be returned to the traditional owners if they come back to their home area. The decree also declared that the legal limit that is held in the name of officers in the armed forces will not be confiscated. As for landless peasants, whose sons are voluntarily serving in the ranks of the armed

forces," they will be given "priority in the redistribution of reclaimed land."

According to Western diplomats, the announcement of the decree represents a tacit cringing of the land policy which had never gained wide acceptance. In fact, along with culturally unacceptable policies of co-education, the land measures galvanized the conservatively Islamic countryside into active revolt.

Early in the land reform program, the urban activists had rushed into redistributing land but had failed to provide agricultural credit, seeds, or fertilizers, material that has traditionally been advanced by feudal landlords in barter and sharecropping deals.

**Mecca Vistas**  
Western diplomatic sources here said they interpreted the decree as also reflecting the continuing difficulties the Afghan government is having in recruiting troops. The diplomats report that press gangs have stepped up their activities in Kabul. Last week at least two young men were shot and killed on the street as they tried to run from forcible recruitment. Underage boys have been seized and these are apparently the same boys who were referred to in the English language Kabul Times as very young men "who have been allowed to enlist because of their zeal."

The diplomatic sources said that once seized the recruits are reportedly quickly flown to other parts of the country where they are provided with what the diplomats said appeared to be rudimentary training.

Another radio announcement this week appeared to be worded in a manner to appease the indignation of Moslems who have been unable to obtain visas for the pilgrimage to Mecca, which usually is made at this time of year. The radio said that since the Saudi Arabian Embassy withdrew its mission in April and broke diplomatic relations, no visas for the trip were available in Afghanistan. "The whole responsibility of this matter rests with the government and state of Saudi Arabia," the state radio declared.

In India the question of regional tension spreading in a ripple effect from Afghanistan was once again raised in Parliament where Prime Minister Indira Gandhi described the Pakistani and U.S. reactions to Afghanistan as "a very deliberate attempt to create tension in the subcontinent."

Repeating an argument she has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## INSIDE

### Analyzing Freud

Sigmund Freud is undergoing re-analysis. Nearly a century after the Viennese master produced a key to the secrets of the human psyche, scholars are focusing growing attention on some of the enigmas that still obscure the personal and professional life of the founder of psychoanalysis. Insights, Page 5.

### Anita Loos Dies

Anita Loos, the screenwriter, playwright and novelist whose name was indissolubly linked with her book "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," dies in Manhattan, Page 3.

### Budget Deficit

President Reagan denies that his 1982 budget deficit will be larger than the earlier forecast of \$42.5 billion during a day spent considering how to reconcile two of his most cherished goals: a balanced budget and billions of dollars of new defense spending, Page 3.

### Medfly Problem

Japan, reversing its stance, agrees to continue accepting California fruit from areas not affected by the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation, Page 3.



SUN, SAND AND SURPRISE — The Iranian gumbat Tabarzin sat anchored off a beach near Toulon, France, on Wednesday, startling vacationers, after the commandos who hijacked it last week surrendered. Details, Page 2.

## Leftist Guerrillas in El Salvador Step Up Attacks on Government

By Christopher Dickey  
Washington Post Service

**SAN SALVADOR** — With massive nationwide sabotage and a concerted offensive in northern Morazan province, leftist guerrillas have dramatically increased their attacks on the U.S.-backed government here in recent weeks.

Although the fighting does not approach the level of conflict during the left's disastrous January "final offensive," when large-scale confrontations were briefly initiated throughout the country in an effort to present the new Reagan administration with an "irreversible military situation," the insurgents appear intent on accomplishing two goals.

The first is to consolidate, defend and expand their traditional strongholds in the mountainous north of the country near the Honduran border.

**New Tactics**

Leftist diplomatic sources in the Central American region say they expect that if the guerrillas are able to accomplish this, one or more Latin American and European governments will recognize a "state of insurgency" in El Salvador in the next few weeks, something the left hopes would compromise the prestige and authority of the ruling military-civilian coalition.

Over the last several weeks the guerrillas have changed their tactic of fading away when large government forces try to confront them. On the Guazapa

volcano north of the capital last month and now in Morazan, the guerrillas are digging in for a fight.

Guazapa still remains in their hands, and conflicting reports are coming out of Morazan about the fate of the village of Perquin, a few miles north of the regional capital of San Francisco Gotera. Broadcasts over the guerrillas' "Radio Venceremos" continued to claim Tuesday that Perquin is in insurgent hands and that more than 30 government soldiers have been taken prisoner.

Spokesmen for the government military, however, say Perquin has been retaken and there are no prisoners. Reporters attempting to reach the scene have not been allowed to proceed past government roadblocks.

The second focus of guerrilla activity has been on the nation's electric power system. The insurgents failed earlier this summer to seize and destroy major hydroelectric plants near the town of Arcahato, but since then they have concentrated, with devastating effect, on destroying major power lines.

In an address to the nation Monday, President Jose Napoleon Duarte said the departments of San Miguel, La Union, Morazan and part of La Paz are now without electricity. For most of Monday large sections of the capital also were blacked out after guerrillas dynamited five towers on San Salvador volcano overlooking the city.

Losses to businesses as a result of the power cuts are estimated to be millions of dollars.

In a speech to a group of Salvadoran industrialists

Monday, U.S. Ambassador Deane Hinton outlined the extent of the damage caused by the guerrillas' offensive against the economy.

Over the last three years, Mr. Hinton said, the gross national product has declined by more than 16 percent. He estimated that capital flight since 1978 will reach \$625 million by the end of this year. Imports have declined by 40 percent in real terms, he said, and if one looks only at non-petroleum imports, the decline is "an incredible 52.3 percent."

U.S. economic aid has increased from \$10 million in 1978 to \$136 million this year, Mr. Hinton said. But he concluded that under the present circumstances, "with total frankness, I have to say our aid has just prevented things from being worse than they are."

Officials of the Reagan administration have said they will not allow a leftist military victory in El Salvador. The Salvadoran government and the United States are hoping that elections scheduled for March will help cool political tensions, and Mr. Hinton has been courting private sector leaders in hopes that they will begin investing in the country and helping the battered economy recuperate.

**Women Attorney Slain**

**SAN SALVADOR (LAT)** — Rosa Judith Cisneros, a 42-year-old attorney who was one of El Salvador's best known women, was killed by gunmen.

She was leaving her house in a northern suburb of San Salvador Tuesday morning when a carload of men halted her and dragged her to their car. An eyewitness saw her trying to talk to them, perhaps in reason with them. Then he saw them make her lean against the car, lay her hands on it, and heard a burst of submachine gun fire.

She fell to the ground, wounded, and they started to leave. But she struggled to rise, and one of the men turned back and fired three shots point-blank into her face. Then they drove away.

The gunmen did not identify themselves, nor did any group take responsibility for the killing.

Ms. Cisneros was legal adviser to the Salvadoran Communist Union, an organization of campesinos. Rodolfo Viera, a leader of the union, was murdered here in January along with two U.S. labor advisers. Two wealthy right-wingers have been accused of plotting the killings.

She also was director of the Salvadoran Demographic Association, which emphasizes family planning and works for women's rights. Although it was not publicized, the United States, through its aid program to El Salvador, provided most of the association's financing.

Rightist gunmen may have killed her because of her campesino connections, one expert said, or the gunmen may have been leftists opposed to U.S.-supported programs.

## Coe Sets Mark For Mile Run

**ZURICH** — Sebastian Coe, Britain's Olympic 1,500-meter champion, set a world record for the mile here with a time of 3 minutes, 53.2 seconds Wednesday night, but failed in an attempt to set a new mark in the 1,500 meters.

In another world record performance at the same track meet, American Renato Melendrez broke his own world record for the 10 meters hurdles by clocking 2.93 seconds. The mile record held out the previous record of 4:08.80 by his compatriot Steve Crompton, the Olympic 800-meter champion. But he clocked 3:33.28 or the 1,500 meters, compared with Mr. Coe's world mark of 3:13.6.



## U.S. Seen Needing Israel for Policy Success

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In refusing to say whether the Israeli attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor violated Israel's 19-year-old arms agreement with the United States, Washington has signaled a decision of another kind — to avoid a confrontation with Israel at a time when the Reagan administration's diplomacy in the Middle East is still being formulated and Israeli cooperation will be vital for success.

Under U.S. law, the administration had grounds for cutting off future military aid to Israel if it decided that there had been "a substantial violation" of the 1952 agreement barring use of arms for any but defensive purposes.

On June 10, President Reagan,

through Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., had informed Congress that "a substantial violation" of the accord "may have occurred." He said that a "review of

### NEWS ANALYSIS

this entire matter" would be conducted and the results reported later.

Pending completion of that review, four F-16s due to be delivered June 10 were held up. In the next two months, 14 additional planes — 12 F-16s and 2 F-15s — were also delayed after Israel's bombing of Beirut on July 17.

### Political Tempest

U.S. officials said Tuesday that the administration had never seriously considered cutting off aid to

Israel. Such a move would have crippled that country economically and set back its military program significantly. It also would have created a political tempest in Washington that would have been unacceptable to any administration given the longstanding commitments to Israel.

That is why, the officials said, that when Mr. Haig announced the results of the "review" Tuesday he did not address the key question: whether Israel had used the American planes improperly.

In his formal statement, Mr. Haig said consultations had been held with Israel and Congress, and he noted that the cease-fire in Lebanon was holding. He then concluded by declaring that "the president has lifted the suspension of

military aircraft deliveries to Israel."

He refused to say if the review had addressed the question of whether Israel had violated the agreement. Asked if he thought it had, he said that one can "argue to eternity" whether a given military action was "defensive or offensive in character."

On June 8, however, the day after the Israeli raid, when the administration feared that the Arab world would turn against the United States, a different note was sounded. Mr. Reagan ordered the State Department to issue a statement that "condemns" the Israeli air strike. The department spokesman also said the United States had "no evidence" that Iraq was planning to build nuclear weapons.

### Reduced Pressure

However, the administration found that the reaction of the Arab world to the Israeli attack was unexpectedly mild. This reduced pressure on Washington to do more than join in a United Nations Security Council resolution that condemned the Israeli attack.

Mr. Haig sent an aide, Robert C. McFarlane, to Israel to meet with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and, on July 13, a joint statement was issued that said "misunderstandings" arising from the raid had been "clarified to the satisfaction of both sides." On the basis of that vague statement, the administration's plan was to lift the suspension on July 17, but Mr. Begin upset that schedule by launching the attack on Beirut that day.

That prolonged the suspension for another month because of the need to achieve a new cease-fire in Lebanon and because the administration did not want to embarrass President Anwar Sadat of Egypt by releasing the planes at the time of his visit to the United States earlier this month.

One high-ranking U.S. official said that the administration decided on what he called "the minimal option" — to say and do as little as possible about the Israeli raid. He said that the mood in Congress was against punishing Israel beyond the two-month plane delay.

### Self-Rule Talks

The decision was made instead to eliminate the Baghdad raid as an issue between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Begin. Some officials had suggested maintaining the suspension of the aircraft delivery until Mr. Begin arrived on Sept. 8 for his first talks with Mr. Reagan.

But that was vetoed on the grounds that the Begin visit should be devoted to seeking ways of reviving the negotiations leading to self-rule for the Palestinians and on longer-range Middle East issues.

The administration did not want to provide Mr. Begin with an issue such as the suspension of the delivery of the planes that would have allowed him to avoid having to deal with other questions relating to the dormant self-rule negotiations.

Officials said that the administration still has not devised a negotiating strategy on the Middle East, and it is unlikely to do so until after Mr. Begin has been to Washington. But they said that pressure is building from Mr. Sadat and the Saudis for some initiative on the Palestinian question before the end of the year.

## Sharon Is Believed to Be Building Image Of 'Moderate' as Israeli Defense Minister

By William F. Farrell

JERUSALEM — A week ago, a select group of Israeli political reporters was summoned to Defense Ministry headquarters in Tel Aviv for a closed briefing.

They were told by "defense sources" that Israel's new defense minister, Ariel Sharon, had ordered more lenient treatment of the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The reports received wide circulation here, primarily because Mr. Sharon, who as defense minister is in charge of policy in the occupied territories, has a reputation as an unyielding, sometimes fierce, hard-liner who brooks no interference.

It is most likely that the "defense sources" attribution was a cover for Mr. Sharon himself and that, cognizant of his reputation, which in the past has provoked both fear and hatred on the West Bank and in Gaza, he was trying to project a moderate image as he

took over one of Israel's most important offices.

The main points made at the briefing consisted of guidelines to Israeli soldiers to refrain from breaking into Arab schools in order to quell demonstrations, to avoid collective punishments such as curfews in towns and villages and to be more sensitive when checking West Bank and Gaza residents at roadblocks.

Some optimists immediately labeled the guidelines a new policy regarding the occupied Arab lands Israel captured during the 1967 war. But on closer examination, the new directives, while addressing themselves to some issues that have intensified hostilities between the Israelis and the West Bank and Gaza Arabs, do not mark a major shift in the tough policy favored by Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

After a Cabinet meeting on Sunday, Mr. Begin was asked if the Cabinet had discussed Mr. Sharon's "proposal to adopt a new policy in the territories?" "Minister Sharon told the Cab-

inet that he made no announcements about any new policy," Mr. Begin replied. "What he did announce was the government policy and the government made note of it."

Mr. Begin is scheduled to meet later this month in Alexandria, Egypt, with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt. A major topic of their meeting will concern the moribund talks concerning autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza. Mr. Sharon is known to want to encourage moderate leaders in the occupied lands to speak out and to eventually participate in the next round of autonomy talks when, and if, they get under way.

### 'Wait and See'

Most of the reaction here to Mr. Sharon's guidelines to the military have been of the "wait and see" variety.

Mr. Begin's government has come down hard on Arab leaders, particularly West Bank mayors, who have been candid in their support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Among other things, the government has banned funds previously funneled to West Bank towns from Arab countries with the PLO's blessing, amounting to about \$70 million.

In July, the West Bank mayors were ordered to cease making public statements except on matters that dealt strictly with internal municipal affairs. In addition, the West Bank leaders were told not to meet with PLO leaders when they travel abroad.

There is a presumption in some political circles here that the West Bank moderates would be more outspoken and amenable to participating in autonomy negotiations if the supporters of the PLO were effectively silenced.

The prevailing view of Mr. Sharon's move was summarized the other day in an editorial in the newspaper, Ha'arets, which said that the defense minister's policy toward the occupied Arab lands is "still shrouded in fog."

Referring to the leaked guidelines, the editorial said "if this is liberalization, it is being offered for the time being, with planners' while the tough policy of the old Begin government continues during the first weeks of the new Begin government."

Meanwhile, New Jersey Democrat James J. Howard, chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, announced that his panel will meet Friday to take testimony on the current state of air safety. Rep. Howard said Mr. Lewis, Mr. Helms, controllers' union president Robert E. Poli and a spokesman for the pilots' association have been invited to testify.

The National Transportation Safety Board, an independent agency that investigates air crashes, also decided Tuesday to investigate the air traffic control system with a fact-finding report to be completed within eight weeks.

Board member Patricia Goldman said the move was in response "to a public concern" about air safety. "There is no question that the public is nervous and frightened because of the reports" about recent air incidents, Mrs. Goldman said.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese controllers union ended a two-day boycott of planes to and from the United States early Wednesday, admitting that the effect was largely symbolic. But controllers from Portugal, Spain, France and Italy are to meet Friday to draft a global boycott proposal to be considered the next day by the International Federation of Controller Associations.

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## Air Traffic in U.S. Is Safe, Head of Pilots' Union Says

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The head of the union representing most U.S. pilots said Wednesday that the nation's air traffic control system is unequivocally safe despite the controllers' strike.

John J. O'Donnell, president of the Air Line Pilots Association, said he has received thousands of calls from pilots supporting the way the traffic control system is operating. Only a few expressed concern about safety, he said.

"I can say, without equivocation, the ATC (air traffic control) system in this country is safe," said Mr. O'Donnell, whose union represents 33,000 pilots. "If it were not safe, we would be the first to speak out."

Mr. O'Donnell said the pilot union's executive board unanimously approved a resolution Tuesday declaring the air lanes are being safely operated. He also said he had little hope that the Reagan administration and the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization would get back together in negotiations.

### Offer to Mediate

[The Los Angeles Times said three former secretaries of labor — John T. Dunlop and W.J. Usery Jr., both of whom served in the Ford administration, and James D. Hodgson, who served in the Nixon administration — had offered to act as special mediators in the air controllers' strike.

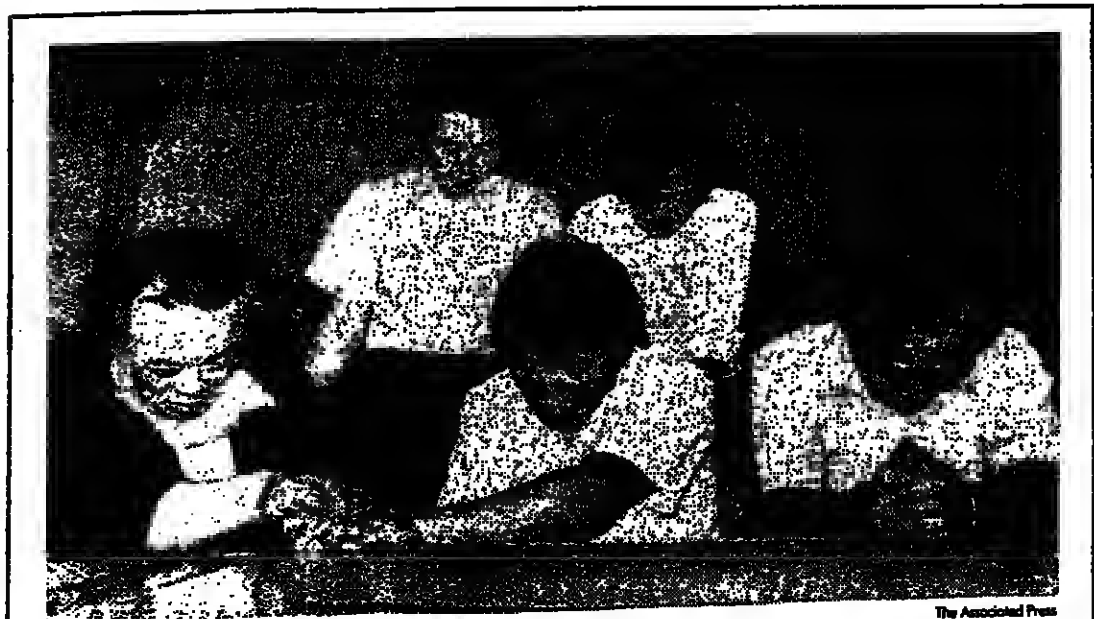
"We offered to mediate, or make recommendations for a settlement," Mr. Usery said. "The first question is, does the government want to be conciliatory?" He said the strikers could be penalized and the dispute resolved, without the loss of millions of dollars in airline revenue, if veteran labor-management specialists intervened. So far, he said, talks with the Reagan administration and Department of Transportation officials have produced no results.

The Federal Aviation Administration, smarting from a barrage of allegations that safety has been impaired by the strike, announced

Mine Kills GI in Korea

The Associated Press

SEOUL — An American soldier was killed and another was wounded when they apparently wandered into a marked South Korean mine field and detonated one of the devices, the U.S. Army announced Wednesday.



**CORRUPTION CASE** — South Korean police Wednesday arrested President Chun Doo Hwan's cousin, Chun Woo Hwan, and four others in connection with influence-peddling, legal gifts and entertainment from a former convict. From the left, in front row: Hyun Jae Sup, Ahn Kyung Tae and Mr. Chun. Back row: Chun Sang Keup and Chun Sang Bong.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### 10th Hunger Striker Near Death in N. Ireland

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Relatives of Irish nationalist guerrilla Michael Devine kept a vigil at his bedside in the Maze Prison hospital Wednesday as he neared death in his 59th day without food. Nine other hunger strikers have died since their protest to win recognition as political prisoners began March 1.

Mr. Devine, 27, of Londonderry, was reported by his supporters to be blind and slipping in and out of a coma. They said he received the last rites of the Catholic Church for a second time Tuesday night.

Mr. Devine, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army, a left-wing splinter group of the outlawed IRA, was imprisoned for 12 years in 1976 for firearms offenses.

### 2,000 Squatters Removed Outside Cape Town

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — South African riot police arrested and removed an estimated 2,000 blacks from the Nyanga squatter camp outside Cape Town Wednesday.

About 100 police with dogs in about 80 vehicles entered the camp at dawn and began rounding up the black squatters who had been defying orders to move for the past five weeks.

Talks broke down Tuesday between government officials and representatives of the squatters who are seeking homes and jobs in the Cape. The blacks, mostly women and children, climbed peacefully into the police trucks praying and singing hymns.

### Race Prejudice Is Held Widespread in Britain

The Associated Press

LONDON — Racial discrimination is widespread in Britain, despite laws and programs designed to prohibit it, and the nation has made little headway in improving employment opportunities for non-whites, a government report published Wednesday said.

The report, entitled "Ethnic Minorities in Britain," was prepared by the British Home Office, which deals with police and immigration matters. The report follows weeks of urban unrest, including some of the worst disturbances the country has seen in this century.

Racial bias and unemployment were cited as underlying causes of the violence by a British parliamentary committee report earlier this month.

### France to Help Iraq Rebuild Bombed Reactor

United Press International

PARIS — France agreed in principle Wednesday to help Iraq rebuild the nuclear reactor complex that was destroyed by Israeli fighter-bombers in June, a high-ranking French government source said.

The source, who declined to be identified, said the pledge was given by French President Francois Mitterrand to Iraqi Vice Premier Tariq al-Hassani during a private meeting in the Elysee Palace.

While approving Iraq's request to reconstruct the \$360 million Osirak research reactor, the source said the French government will make sure the new facility can in no way be diverted to military use.

### Sweden Rules Out New Wallenberg Initiative

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Testimony of a Soviet emigre living in Israel in connection with missing Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg will not lead to a new diplomatic approach to the Soviet Union, the Swedish Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. Mr. Wallenberg, who Soviet officials say died in a Moscow prison in 1947, is credited with saving thousands of Hungarian Jews from Nazi internment.

Yaakov Leontovich Menaker, a former Soviet Army officer, was quoted recently by the Israeli daily Yediot Aharonot as saying Soviet President Leonid A. Brezhnev was responsible for the seizure of Mr. Wallenberg by Soviet troops in Budapest in 1945. A Swedish official heard Mr. Menaker's testimony in Nazareth, Israel, on Aug. 13, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

The Swedish spokesman said Mr. Menaker did not claim that Mr. Brezhnev was in Hungary at the time of Mr. Wallenberg's seizure, and added that the 18th Army was stationed in the Soviet Union at the time. Several former Soviet prison inmates have said they saw Mr. Wallenberg alive after 1947.

### Filipino Ex-Model, A Rebel, Is Said to Give Up

The Associated Press

MANILA — A former Filipino beauty queen has surrendered to military authorities after 10 years of living in the bush with the underground Communist Party of the Philippines, two Manila newspaper reports said Tuesday. The military refused comment.

The sister publications Times Journal and People's Journal reported an unnamed acquaintance of Maleta Gomez as saying she was five months pregnant and suffering from tuberculosis. Party leaders said she surrendered because of her illness, the reports said.

Ms. Gomez, who was a top model and represented the Philippines in the 1967 Miss World beauty pageant in London, joined the underground movement shortly before President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared martial law in 1972, the newspapers said. She was captured in 1974, he managed to escape shortly afterward.

## Afghanistan Reverses Plan For Radical Land Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

made before, Mrs. Gandhi told Parliament that Pakistan had no intention of confronting the Soviet Union, nor did it plan on using the arms it was eager to purchase from the United States against Afghanistan. The inference, which is widely believed in India, is that the arms for Pakistan are intended for use someday against India.

At the same time, Shri V. P. Patil, a junior minister of defense, reported to Parliament that the F-16 fighters that the United States is willing to provide to Pakistan are a full generation ahead of anything that India has. The plane, he said, could carry bigger bomb loads and go further than any other aircraft in the region.

### Talks Appear Closer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT) — Pakistan and Afghanistan have moved closer to talks aimed at the removal of Soviet

troops from Afghanistan, UN officials said Wednesday.

The two governments have tentatively agreed to a four-point agenda for the negotiations. When they begin, the officials said, the two sides, however, are quarreling over who should take part in the talks and how they should be conducted.

The accord on an agenda was won by Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru, the special representative of Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim. Mr. Perez de Cuellar held talks with Afghan and Pakistani leaders in their capitals, Kabul and Islamabad, between Aug. 3 and Aug. 10.

The four points to be included in the agenda are: removal of Afghan troops from Afghanistan; pledges of noninterference in Afghanistan's internal affairs; national guarantees of noninterference in the affairs of the Soviet Union, China and the United States; and the return of refugees to their homes.

UN officials warned, however, against undue expectations of early negotiations. The point was that which agreement seems clear is that Pakistan and Afghanistan are bypassing the Afghan insurgency by talking to the Soviet Union.

A difficulty in trying to bring insurgents to any bargaining table is that they are split among too many factions.

Mr. Karmal is said to be desperately eager for international respectability and recognition. At that end, he is insisting on face-to-face talks with Pakistan. The concession he has made is that the United Nations, in the person of Mr. Perez de Cuellar, may take an active part in the talks. Until recently, Kabul insisted that the United Nations could do so only if it initiated any negotiations because the world organization had repeatedly condemned the Soviet intervention.

For his part, President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan has sided with the Soviet Union. Mr. Karmal's legitimacy, however, is still in question. Mr. Perez de Cuellar

7 Sentenced for High In Yugoslavia Province

The Associated Press

BELGRADE — A Yugoslav court has sentenced seven men to prison for their role in the killing of a man in a town in the province of Vojvodina.



The prince and princess of Wales in Scotland

## Royal Newlyweds, in Scotland, Give Married Life High Marks

The Associated Press

BALMORAL CASTLE, Scotland — Diana, the princess of Wales, said Wednesday that her honeymoon with Prince Charles, her husband of three weeks, has been "fabulous."

The 20-year-old Diana and her 32-year-old husband, tanned from their two-week Mediterranean cruise, met reporters and photographers along the banks of the River Dee near the royal family's Scottish retreat at Balmoral Castle. They arrived here Saturday.

They looked happy and relaxed as they strolled hand-in-hand for about 20 minutes, posing for pictures.

Diana, in line to become the 48th queen of England, said of married life: "I can highly recommend it. It is a marvelous life and Balmoral is one of the best places in the world."

Charles wore the kilt of the Gordon Highlanders to the picture-taking session, despite a cool drizzle. "It is about 40 degrees cooler than in the Red Sea," he said. "It is marvelous to be up here in Scotland, much better."

## Libya, Ethiopia, S. Yemen Sign Treaty of Cooperation

Reuters

ADEN — The heads of state of Libya, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation Wednesday, setting the seal on an alliance against Western policy in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

The pact was signed by Libyan leader Col. Moamer Qadhafi, Ethiopian head of state Mengistu Haile Mariam and Southern Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammed, all of whose countries have close links with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Mohammed told the closing session of the meeting that the new grouping would be "a material force taking action on the path of joint struggle against all forms of conspiracy and aggression which threaten the peoples of these countries."

When he opened the meeting on Monday, he made clear that the three states aimed to counter increased military activity in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf by the United States and other Western countries anxious to protect their oil supplies.

Mr. Mohammed said peace and security in the area were "threatened by action centers and aggressive imperialism based located not only in Israel but also in Egypt, Somalia, Oman and the Indian Ocean."

The three radical leaders did not announce precisely what the new treaty involved.

Southern Yemeni Foreign Minister Saleh Saleh Mohammed told reporters that it provided for "increased cooperation in political, economic and other fields so as to serve these countries' peoples and enhance their independence."

The Southern Yemeni president said the meeting had been "an important and glorious turning point in the history of bilateral relations and the strategic alliance between the Yemeni, Libyan and Ethiopian revolutions."

Ethiopia and Southern Yemen lie on either side of the entrance to the Red Sea, a major shipping route. Southern Yemen also borders Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, which has long regarded pro-Soviet Aden as a threat.

Recently, six conservative, mostly pro-Western oil states, including Saudi Arabia, set up their own political-economic grouping, the Gulf Cooperation Council.

## Iranian Hijackers Accept Asylum Offer; France Says Gunboat, Crew Can Return

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — Iranian monarchists who seized an Iranian Navy missile-firing boat, the Tabarzin, surrendered Wednesday to French authorities, French officials said.

The vessel, now under French Navy control, will be returned to Iranian authorities, they said. France had earlier rejected the hijackers' demand to provide fuel for the boat, one of three built in the French port of Cherbourg and handed over to the Iranian government Aug. 2.

A communiqué from President Francois Mitterrand's office in Paris said that the hijackers, who seized the Tabarzin off the Spanish coast Aug. 13 and steamed it into French waters Tuesday, will be granted asylum in France.

It said that all 20 hijackers and 32 hostages have been taken off the Tabarzin.

### Commandos' Threat

The commandos are members of the Iranian exile group Azadegan and are opposed to the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. They released 30 hostages Tuesday, but kept the commander and his first officer on board, vowing to kill them by blowing up the vessel unless French authorities

met their demands for fuel and food.

After lengthy negotiations, the commandos allowed French authorities to tow the boat about 30 miles (48 kilometers) eastward toward Toul



# U.S. Farm Export Policy: A Harvest of Contradictions

By Ward Sinclair  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Moscow is buying corn again, New Delhi is a surprise buyer of wheat and promising new trade contacts have been made with Peking. Export sales of U.S. agricultural products this year are expected to run near \$46 billion.

In farm country, on Capitol Hill and around the Reagan administration, that's good news.

But while the administration is promoting agricultural sales abroad, it is cutting back the long-standing Food for Peace program, which helps developing countries buy the same farm products through low-interest loans. And for millions of starving and malnourished people around the world, as well as their advocates in the United States, that's bad news.

Meanwhile, there is another unsettling question in the minds of many food experts: Is it wise for the United States to direct its farm policy toward expansion of markets when American land is already being worked at full capacity, demanding heavy use of energy and fertilizer?

## Experts Testify

In three days of House Agriculture Committee hearings late last month on global hunger and the effect of U.S. policy on the problem, some of the country's best-

known food and feeding experts testified — among them scientist Norman Borlaug, Tufts University president and nutritionist Jean Mayer, Lester Brown of Worldwatch Institute and writer Frances Moore Lappé.

Few House members heard them, however, because most of them were attending budget reconciliation meetings, debating how deeply federal spending on farm programs should be slashed.

The irony did not escape Rep. Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois. Appearing to Mr. Mayer for the committee's discussion down the hall, he said: "We are deciding how much we are going to cut the agricultural support programs... [but] if U.S. farmers can't make it, the world is in terrible trouble."

## Idea Is Supported

In a way, it was as if the Congress and its witnesses were on different wavelengths. Throughout the hearings, the witnesses repeated a similar theme — that the administration's emphasis on expanded U.S. farm exports runs counter to a greater need for helping developing nations build their own agricultural bases.

Spokesmen for Save the Children Foundation, CARE, the Meenonite Central Committee and other private voluntary groups that assist with feeding programs around the world stressed that idea.

"We feel the best contribution you can make is to go into a community or village and teach people to grow their own food," said Ernest Grigg, executive vice president of Save the Children.

"People need to have access to land, credit, improved seed, fertilizers, insecticides, technical assistance, a reliable market and, most of all, assurances that they will reap a reasonable return for their effort," said Edgar Stoeck of the Meenonite committee.

## Least Needy Get It

For all its vaunted efficiency and abundance, many experts say, American agriculture is reaching the outer limits of its ability to produce and the era of major surpluses is over.

A common belief is that only the American farmer stands between massive starvation and a well-fed, more orderly world. There is some truth to that, but in fact most of the American farmer's production goes to countries that least need the help — those that can pay for their imports.

With hunger or malnutrition affecting an estimated fourth of the world's 4.5 billion people, and with global population expected to grow at least another 1 billion by the year 2000, it appears increasingly clear that U.S. farms will not be the salvation.

Through these sessions, that

theme kept echoing. Variations of the theme included questions such as these:

• Should U.S. soil, water and energy continue to be expended on growing of more farm commodities that sell at less than the cost of production?

• Does the U.S. policy of promoting farm sales abroad actually discourage developing nations from building their own agricultural base?

• Is it prudent for the United States, now sending 40 percent of its harvest abroad, to continue to supply the world with grain that is used in large part to produce meat rather than in direct human consumption?

• Will intensified exports, relying on large-scale production techniques and high-cost machinery, drive more people in the coffin of the diminishing American family farm?

The answers in large part will have to be provided by Congress, although the pending 1981 farm bills do not confront the questions. Paradoxically, perhaps, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, a leading advocate of the administration's policy favoring increased exports, acknowledged in his testimony that some of these questions exist, cautioning that food-poor nations must take more responsibility in developing their agricultural systems.

He told Rep. Frederick W. Richmond, a New York Democrat, that "the United States alone cannot begin to meet the world's demands for food; others will have to increase their production capacity... and we will have to see higher prices for our own commodities. When prices are higher, people figure out how to do it [raise their own food]."

But Mr. Mayer, among others, complained that U.S. policy is not sufficiently directed toward stimulating low-income countries to build their own farm base. And he and other witnesses added, it is time that Congress and the administration begin to pay more attention to the American farm base.

"We are reaching a danger level in the number of people practicing our major industry... The income of our farmers has to be sustained and we have to have more farmers than we need at the minimum. We have to give more glamour to agriculture because we are now backing 2,000 years of degradation of agriculture."

Mr. Mayer added, "This committee has a chance to play a unique role in developing a major component in foreign policy — a new North-South policy for agriculture and food."

The message did not get very far. As he spoke, the committee room was nearly empty.



Somewhat more than barefoot in the park, such strollers have ignited Munich protests.

## Despite Furor, Munich Police Refuse to Hunt Bares

United Press International

MUNICH — "Soon they'll be going naked to the opera," commented a West German magazine on the possibly illegal but as-yet-unhindered nudist movement here.

The magazine was exaggerating, but they're certainly going naked to the park to the consternation of those who feel certain laws should be enforced. The police, however, refuse to make it their problem.

On a sunny Bavarian day there are hundreds of nude men and women in the Englische Garten, Munich's version of London's Hyde Park or New

York's Central Park. Nudists also have taken over the grounds around the Olympic Stadium.

"Concepts of morality in the last few years in some parts of society have changed and nude sunbathing no longer is considered objectionable or immoral by many," Deputy Mayor Winfried Zehetmeier told a complaining Roman Catholic Church group. "It is unfortunate that embarrassed clothed people often are confronted by unembarrassed unclothed people."

City Councilman Sepp Brunner complained that the nudists are growing aggressive, sometimes demanding that other strollers either take off their clothes or get out of the park.

# Reagan Denies '82 Deficit to Be Larger Than Forecast

By Lee Lescaze  
Washington Post Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — President Reagan has denied that his 1982 budget deficit will be larger than the earlier forecast of \$42.5 billion, during a day spent considering how to reconcile two of his most cherished goals — a balanced budget and billions of dollars of new defense spending.

Mr. Reagan met with his top national security and budget advisers for more than three hours Tuesday in what he called a preliminary at-

tempt to identify U.S. spending cuts necessary in 1983 and 1984 to balance the budget while not retreating from his aim to increase real defense spending by about 7 percent annually.

Few details of the meeting were announced, but the budget picture was confused by seemingly contradictory statements from administration spokesmen.

White House communications director David Gergen said in Washington that "there is an upward creep of perhaps a few bil-

lion, but the increase in the [1982] deficit will be less than double-digit."

## President Is Firm

White House deputy press secretary Larry Speakes joined Mr. Gergen in denying news reports that the deficit has grown by about \$20 billion. "I doubt if it will be much in excess of our \$42 billion figure," Mr. Speakes said.

Mr. Speakes insisted that he was not out of step with Mr. Gergen's remark about "upward creep." Mr. Reagan was even more firm than

his spokesmen that the projected deficit will not grow.

"No, we're not changing our idea about the 1982 deficit at all," he told reporters who were admitted for a few minutes to the meeting room on the penthouse floor of the Century Plaza Hotel.

## Price to Be Paid

In its effort to reshape the budget, the administration is being pulled in two directions. Some senior officials want to maintain pressure for more budget cuts by

spreading word that the deficit is growing.

The price to be paid for creating such a climate, however, is that interest rates remain high in anticipation that the government will need to borrow more money. High interest rates keep the bond market flat and cripple important sectors of the economy, such as the housing industry.

Although some senior officials had been willing to pay this price to achieve more deep cuts, their first priority, Mr. Reagan's remarks Tuesday appear to mean that the administration will take whatever measures are necessary, including vetoes of appropriations bills, not to exceed the \$42.5-billion deficit figure.

Asked how he would find the money to pay for his promised defense increases while balancing the budget, Mr. Reagan said:

"Well, we sure can't go to Brazil. It was unclear what he meant."

As Mr. Speakes described the meeting, David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, made an initial presentation with charts and graphs indicating options for saving money in military programs. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, White House counselor Edwin Meese III and White House chief of staff James A. Baker 3d then participated with the president in a general discussion of long-range budget planning.

## President's Determination

"There can't be any hot ovens for you. These are just preliminary discussions," Mr. Reagan told reporters.

Mr. Speakes said the meeting reflected the president's determination to have a "strong national defense built on fiscal soundness." He said no consideration was given to abandoning the goal of a balanced budget in 1984.

The 1981 budget inherited by Mr. Reagan will produce a deficit estimated at \$55.6 billion. The \$42.5 billion deficit forecast for 1982 is down \$2.5 billion from the March forecast because of an increase in estimated receipts resulting from congressional changes in the recently enacted tax bill.

After a visit to the nuclear carrier Constellation off the California coast Thursday, Mr. Reagan is to return to his ranch in the mountains north of Santa Barbara to resume his vacation.

# Japan Agrees to Accept Imports of California Produce

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Japan agreed Wednesday to continue to accept California fruit from areas not affected by the Mediterranean fruit fly infestation, but several states renewed calls for a domestic quarantine on all California produce.

The announcement, which came after urgent discussions in Washington between U.S. and Japanese officials, also said the United States is sending a technical team to Japan to consult with Japanese officials on the problem.

## Import Prohibitions

The team will give the Japanese details on the infestation, the areas in California so far affected and plant-protection measures, the statement said.

Japan will continue to accept fruits and vegetables from California that are covered by a "phyto-sanitary" certificate, the statement said. "In practice, this means that [Japanese] import prohibitions will apply only to those fruits and vegetables which come from areas in California federally regulated for the Mediterranean fruit fly," it said.

"This is consonant with procedures governing movement of these same fruits and vegetables in interstate commerce within the United States," the statement said.

Japan had said that it would begin restricting imports of all California fruit Wednesday, fearing that a fruit fly infestation would be carried across the Pacific, and California legislators began hinting of

support for "retaliatory trade restrictions."

Japan agreed that its import restriction would apply only to produce from the federal quarantine area in California. But several states called for a domestic quarantine of all California produce, susceptible to the Mediterranean fruit fly.

Texas filed suit Tuesday against the U.S. Department of Agriculture to force a total ban, saying the fruit and vegetables are trucked through Texas to the Southeast.

And in Florida, another round of aerial spraying of malathion began Wednesday near downtown Tampa, but far from where five Mediterranean fruit flies were found, and more was planned for Thursday. The area is just west of

Florida's lucrative citrus belt. State officials have blamed California for the infestation.

## 'Legitimate Concerns'

The U.S. State Department said it recognizes the "legitimate concerns of the Japanese government" about the possibility of introducing the Mediterranean fruit fly into Japan.

"And we intend to work cooperatively with the government of Japan to deal effectively with those concerns," the announcement said.

"We are very appreciative of the positive and constructive manner in which the government of Japan has worked with both the Department of Agriculture and the Department of State on this matter," it said.

Japan is the largest foreign buyer of California produce. Last year, it imported about \$120 million in products that are potential hosts for the Mediterranean fruit fly.

## Sweeping Embargoes

South Korea, Taiwan and the island of Yap already have imposed sweeping embargoes of California produce, but one is a major market for the state.

Gray Davis, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr.'s chief of staff, said on Tuesday that Mr. Brown told Japanese Ambassador Yoshio Okawara that although the governor opposes trade restrictions, there is strong sentiment among California legislators for retaliatory restrictions on Japanese products if the boycott were imposed.

No specific legislation was mentioned by Mr. Brown to the Japanese, Mr. Davis added.

California has been waging a 14-month battle against the Mediterranean fruit fly, which can attack more than 200 varieties of fruits and vegetables.

Although the state has sprayed more than 700 square miles (1,120 square kilometers) with the insecticide malathion, imposed quarantines and spent \$56 million to fight the insect, the fly infestation has continued to spread. Last week, it was discovered in the state's richest agricultural district.

## Brown Comments

Mr. Brown said he had talked with Mr. Okawara by telephone in Washington. "I asked him to defer the quarantine until the appropriate Japanese scientists could meet with the American scientists to evaluate this problem, and hopefully have them come to California to examine the problem first hand," the governor said.

The California governor said that the ambassador had expressed the concern of Japanese scientists that the infestation could spread to Japan through shipments of California produce. California last year shipped \$118.5 million in fresh produce to Japan.

"I replied that the state is taking prompt action and that the matter is well in hand," Mr. Brown said. "It makes no sense to quarantine the areas far from the infestation."

Mr. Brown also said that he had diplomatically suggested to Mr. Okawara that an embargo on California fruit might result in retaliation by the California Legislature.

"The way I put it," Mr. Brown said, "is that I value the close relationship between California and Japan and any quarantine not based on scientific evidence would act as a negative factor in our relationship."

"California is the first stop for Japanese tourists," he said, "and Japan is our No. 1 trading partner. There are strong and growing ties between California and Japan, and based on that, I urged the ambassador to limit any quarantine to the area of infestation as the state and federal scientists are doing."

# U.S. Shifts Stance to Allow UN Subsidy Of Press Supplements on Third World

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United States, in a change of position, has agreed that the United Nations can continue subsidizing newspapers promoting its views on aid to the Third World.

American diplomats Tuesday joined a dozen other representatives from the major political groups here in tentatively backing resolution urging "additional support on a voluntary basis for the World Newspaper Supplement."

The UN views have been contained in a supplement that has appeared quarterly since 1979 in 35 foreign newspapers. Fifteen of them have received nearly 500,000 in cash and services from the United Nations to help offset their costs. Most of the cash has come from a gift to the United Nations from a Japanese businessman at the rest from eight of the organization's specialized agencies.

## Early U.S. Opposition

After that practice was disused, Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for international organization affairs, called it "an absolutely illegitimate expenditure of UN money and resources" and "a violation of journalistic ethics."

Tuesday, Charles Lichenstein, a top U.S. delegate, acknowledged that "we switched signals."

**Action Agency Asks**  
**Writer for \$105,364**

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission, in its final ruling, asked him Tuesday to pay back \$105,364 to the federal government for a federal aid granted to Carter campaign.

The commission asked Mr. Carter to pay it \$103,169 in interest on the aid, \$293 in contributions ruled to have been improperly accepted, and \$1,270 in expenditures the FEC said were not allowed.

**Woman Defects in Tokyo**

OKYO — A 39-year-old woman of East Germany's national orchestra left Tuesday for defect after he was granted him by the West German government, the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The woman was E. Hoppe, a member of state radio brass orchestra in Leipzig. Mr. Hoppe went to the German Embassy to ask for him.

The United States, he said, had raised the issue belatedly and had unintentionally misled a "couple of our friends who have a strong commitment to this activity."

The two principal friends involved, he said, are France and Japan.

The supplement is directed by Jean Schwobach, a former diplomatic correspondent for Le Monde of Paris. It is sponsored by the UN Public Information Department under Yasushi Akashi, a Japanese.

## \$1 Million Gift

The principal UN contribution came from a \$1 million gift from Ryoichi Sasagawa, a Japanese businessman. The biggest recipients of the money that Mr. Sasagawa funneled through the United Nations are Le Monde and Asahi Shimbun of Tokyo, each of which received \$48,000. No U.S. or British newspaper published the material.

Apart from an unwillingness to offend France and Japan, Mr. Lichenstein explained, the United States yielded in order not to appear rigidly opposed to the "new international economic order" — a set of proposals to shift billions of dollars in claims on resources from rich nations to poor ones.

The supplement, consisting of articles produced by the newspaper taking part in the plan and by UN press officers, are designed to enlist support for the new economic order.

The resolution adopted Tuesday must still be approved by the member governments. But unless the Reagan administration has another change of heart, that approval is regarded as almost certain.

## Continuation Expected

The document, Western diplomats said, will permit the supplements to continue unhindered.

Newspapers can receive funds through the United Nations from private donors, from specialized agencies and from member countries. The United States did succeed in winning one concession in the resolution. An earlier version specifically urged support for a UN trust fund from private individuals and nations. The final draft simply says "support should be sought" for the supplement.

Mr. Lichenstein said he thought the resolution would discourage contributions and "the effect of this will be to discourage this activity." He said it was "almost out of the question" that the UN specialized agencies would continue funding the supplement. Most of these agencies, like the UN Development Program, which gave \$5,000, depend heavily on U.S. contribu-

tions for their existence.

Individuals "who put up the money will be subject to scrutiny," Mr. Lichenstein said. He made clear that Washington had not changed its mind about the supplement.

"We deplore it and regard it as inappropriate," he said. "The UN supplement project will go ahead, officials said, but so far they do not know that size of the new budget. A search is under way for contributions to the fund, they said, adding that they are exploring the possibility of asking friendly nations for it."

# Teamsters Fund Charged by U.S. In Loan Scheme

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Labor Department has sued 17 trustees, attorneys and agents of the Teamsters Central States pension fund for violating their financial obligations in a scheme involving a \$7 million loan for land development on Florida's Gulf Coast.

The defendants were accused Tuesday of purchasing the undeveloped land for \$6.7 million in a foreclosure sale, when they knew the market value was considerably lower. Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan filed the civil suit in U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Florida at Panama City seeking reimbursement of an undesignated amount lost to the fund and a court order prohibiting future law violations.

Named in the action were seven current trustees of the fund, which has been beset by scandals, as well as the fund's former executive director, Daniel Shannon.

The Teamsters union president, Roy Lee Williams, a former trustee of the fund, was not involved in the suit.

The suit centers on two loans of \$2 million and \$5 million made to the Chicago-based Teamsters Central States, Southeast, and Southwest Areas Pension Plan in 1974 to Indico Corp. The loans were secured by undeveloped land along the Gulf of Mexico in Bay County, Fla., known as Pinnacle Point, Phases II and III.

## Death Valley Record Set

United Press International

LONG PINE, Calif. — Jay Birmingham, a 36-year-old fitness consultant from Jacksonville, Fla., broke the record for running across Death Valley, covering the 146 miles in the scorching desert heat in 75 hours, 34 minutes. The old mark was 84 hours.

# Anita Loos Dies; Created 'Gentlemen Prefer Blondes'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Anita Loos, 88, the screenwriter, playwright and comedienne whose name was indissolubly linked with her book "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," died Tuesday at Doctors Hospital in Manhattan.

Miss Loos was admitted to the hospital Monday night. A close friend, Michael O'Shea, said that she had "died of old age."

"Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," an idyllic written spoof of a romance be-



Anita Loos  
... in a 1979 photograph

tween the professed sophisticate and intellectual H.L. Mencken and a middle-class blonde, became a minor American classic.

The book, published in 1925, ran through 85 editions and translations into 14 languages, including Chinese. It became a popular play, often revived, and the basis for two movies and a couple of musical comedies. The book's central character, Lorelei Lee, quickly became fixed as the archetypal vamp keen on material values.

## Pitzy Manner

Almost a quarter-century after the book's publication, it was turned into a musical. Opening in December 1949, with Carol Channing, it ran for almost two years. A film version in 1953 starred Marilyn Monroe and Jane Russell. An earlier movie version, not a musical, featured Alice White and Ruth Taylor.

When Miss Loos wrote "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," she already had a formidable reputation as a witty screenwriter and as a person who could more than hold her own

Born in Sissons (now Mount Shasta), Calif., she was the daughter of R. Beers and Minnie Ellen Loos. Her father was a charming, feckless person, often away from home with pretty women and often short of money. Her mother — "an earthbound angel," her daughter said — was a sturdy, patient woman who learned to surmount any crisis.

One of her father's many jobs was operating a small theatrical paper in San Francisco, and he put his daughter on the stage in "May Blossom," which was directed by David Belasco. The child's success led to other parts, including a role in the American premiere of "A Doll's House." Her wages eventually kept the family afloat.

## Urge to Write

By the time she was 10 and living in Los Angeles, she was appearing in comedy sketches offered as a supplement to movie one-reelers. She soon developed an urge to write, and at 13 she began to sell humorous anecdotes to the old New York Morning Telegraph, a theatrical newspaper.

Watching films, Miss Loos realized that they were based on written plot outlines, so she devised one and mailed it to the American Biograph Co. in New York. Signed "A. Loos" and called "The New York Hat," the scenario was bought for \$25. It was produced in 1912 with Griffith directing and Mary Pickford and Lionel Barrymore as co-stars.

When she was almost 20, she met Griffith and was hired as a screenwriter. In association with the director John Emerson, who became her second husband, she worked on such notable silents as "A Virtuous Vamp." "The Perfect

Woman." "Dangerous Business" and "Learning to Love."

Miss Loos wrote two Broadway comedies, "The Whole Town's Talking" and "The Fall of Eve." Then came "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" and international fame.

Thereafter Miss Loos wrote or adapted for Hollywood such films as "Susan and God," "They Met in Bombay," "When Ladies Meet," "Blossoms in the Dust," and "I Married an Angel."

—ALDEN WHITMAN

## Stanislaw Walesa

JERSEY CITY, N.J. — Stanislaw Walesa, 64, stepfather and uncle of Polish union leader Lech Walesa, died Tuesday of a heart attack. Mr. Walesa came to the United States in 1973 to earn money for his retirement after his farm in Sobow, Poland, failed. He had planned to retire Sept. 2 on his 65th birthday and wanted to return to Poland to be with his family.

Stanislaw Walesa was the brother of Lech Walesa's natural father, Boleslaw Walesa.

## Arthur W. Keylor

NEW YORK (NYT) — Arthur W. Keylor, 61, a former vice president in charge of Time Inc.'s magazine group, died Monday, apparently of a heart attack, near his Vermont summer home.

## Herbert Little

WASHINGTON (WP) — Herbert Little, 80, a former news reporter and editor and a retired writer and editor for the Voice of America, died Monday here after a heart attack.



## Turning Point in Poland

The one-year-old Polish revolution has reached a turning point. Unlike the Czechs in 1968, the Poles succeeded in holding a party congress with liberalized procedures — procedures, some would argue, that strike at the heart of the fundamental Leninist principle of democratic centralism. Party Chief Stanislaw Kania and his team emerged from the congress pretty much unscathed. Then the Polish leader went off to the Crimea for a ritual banding down of the law by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. He returned to Warsaw with what appears to be the Soviet equivalent of a debt rescheduling in hand and only a veiled threat of intervention by fraternal forces if matters get worse. It would be excessive to suggest that Mr. Kania scored a triumph in the Crimea, but he seems to have made it home in one piece.

The Soviet Union may have decided, for the moment at least, that the best choice short of invasion is to prop up Mr. Kania's government. For Mr. Kania, the only sensible course is to keep the increasingly militant Solidarity in line by the gentle arts of coercion and persuasion. And for Solidarity, which now is tantamount to saying the Polish people, it has become evident that no amount of protest will put meat on the butcher-shop shelves. Therefore, the union is beginning to press its more political objectives — an end to most censorship plus more access to the government-owned press; worker self-management; and democratization of the parliament and local councils.

On returning to Warsaw, Mr. Kania confronted an immediate challenge from Solidarity, which over the last year has become a powerful force in the country from the factory floor to the inner circles of the party. Widespread food strikes were threatened, but Mr. Kania, with the help of Solidarity's national leadership, defused them. This was a victory for Mr. Kania, though, than a wise, tactical retreat by Solidarity, which recognized that the battle for more food could not

be won by strikes or demonstrations. Instead, the union has shut down the country's newspapers. Those papers that are being printed, on military presses, cannot be distributed. And those few that are being circulated are not being read. The press strike is a direct attack on a key instrument of Communist Party power. Such an attack was once thought impossible in a Soviet-bloc country. But Solidarity has changed all that.

The union is also demanding a loud voice in the choice of industrial managers. That would affect the party's authority to assign loyal members to sensitive posts — such as the directorship of the national airline — and would dilute its ability to centrally manage the economy. Solidarity is also seeking further democratization of Poland's local and national political institutions, which would strike still another blow at party control. Solidarity may win some concessions in these areas, but the risks are substantial. For example, if the Soviet Union concludes that reform has gone too far, it might decide to undermine Solidarity by sabotaging the already staggering Polish economy.

Meanwhile, Western bankers and politicians watch from the sidelines, examining the Polish debt of twenty some odd billion dollars. The bankers want guarantees that they will be repaid and the politicians are looking for ways to help the Poles. West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has suggested that Poland might apply to rejoin the International Monetary Fund, to which it belonged before Comecon was founded. Since the IMF could monitor the Polish economy, membership might encourage a favorable debt rescheduling and new loans. It would hardly be a panacea for Poland's ills; and the Soviet Union might not permit it; but if the Poles should seek membership in the Fund, their application should certainly be sympathetically received.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## That Deficit, Again

The Reagan administration's economists suggest that next year's deficit currently looks as though it will be over \$60 billion. That's a remarkable increase from the administration's \$42.5 billion estimate only a month ago. Should you be shocked and dismayed? Should you conclude that the federal budget has once again suddenly veered wildly out of control?

No. Strange and unpredictable things sometimes happen to the federal budget, but the abrupt escalation of the 1982 budget estimate this summer is not — repeat, is not — one of them. Last March, when the Reagan budget first appeared, the Congressional Budget Office warned that it underestimated next year's spending by more than \$20 billion. Nobody really doubted that the CBO was correct, but, in the politics of the budget process through the spring, it suited hardly anyone's purpose to say so. The Democratic opposition knew a higher deficit figure would only create more pressure for cutting the social programs. The administration and its congressional allies knew that a higher deficit figure would only threaten the support for the president's tax bill. There emerged a sort of tacit agreement to stick with the lower numbers, however unrealistic.

But now the tax bill has been signed into

law, Congress has left town, and the administration finds it a convenient moment to go back and pick up that \$20 billion underestimation. In September, Congress votes its second budget resolution, in which the deficit figure becomes a legally binding limit. If it's too low, it could generate endless vexation for the White House.

Where does the \$20 billion discrepancy come from? As the administration accurately explains, much of it is created by the continuation of very high interest rates. The president expected a sharp drop in rates earlier this year; the CBO did not expect it nor, for that matter, did the Senate Budget Committee. Higher interest costs will make up nearly half of that \$20 billion. The rest? Tax revenues will probably run a bit low because of slow growth of the economy. There have also been some miscalculations in the costs of government.

The deficit of President Carter's 1980 budget was \$60 billion. This year's deficit will be nearly as much. And now it appears likely that the deficit in Mr. Reagan's 1982 budget will be about the same. Perhaps you will find that disappointing, or alarming. But it's not a surprise.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## How Far Can a Medfly Fly?

Every time California bug killers think they have the pesky Mediterranean fruit fly cornered, it escapes to infect a new area.

New infestations have been found outside the zone of aerial spraying near San Francisco, and now more have been found across the mountains in the lush San Joaquin Valley. No natural barriers remain to impede the Medfly's ruinous progress.

Japan has already announced that it will not accept California produce without fumigation or cold treatment to kill off the larvae, and other nations may follow suit. Can nothing be done to stop this elusive and voracious insect?

The chief problem at this point is people — careless, stupid, defiant people. On its own power, the Medfly can't fly very far. But it buries its eggs inside fruit and vegetables that are carried far and wide by the public.

The coastal counties which the Medfly first infiltrated are primarily suburban, filled with scattered, small holdings of fruit trees. The fruit was supposed to have been stripped and destroyed long ago. There were repeated warnings not to remove it from the quarantined areas. Roadblocks have even been set up to deter and catch offenders.

But many people ignore the warnings, sure that they can tell whether a fruit or vegetable

is infected. And others, irritated by long waits, find ways around the roadblocks and defiantly wave their fruit at the harassed, helpless inspectors.

Still the new outbreaks do not necessarily mean that the war is lost. The infestation just found in the San Joaquin Valley may be easier to contain than the coastal outbreak. It was detected at an earlier stage, in a rural area that is highly motivated toward insect control and less concerned about the alleged dangers of aerial spraying. A cold winter could also greatly assist the campaign by killing off most of the flies in their pupal stage in the ground.

Eradication of any insect is extremely difficult, but there have been successful campaigns against the Medfly in Florida, Texas, and Southern California. The California campaign admittedly got off to an erratic start.

There is a strong likelihood that some of the flies supposedly sterilized in Peru to interfere with the Medfly's mating turned out not to be sterile after all. They may account for the latest infestations. But California authorities appear to have their campaign geared up. What they most need now is public cooperation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 20, 1906

VALPARAISO, Chile — Without the slightest tremor of warning an earthquake visited this city yesterday, bringing instant death to hundreds of persons and leaving many hundreds more imprisoned in ruins, many of whom were burned to death before aid could reach them. Fire started immediately after the first shock, and every branch of the city's service was paralyzed. Panic and indescribable consternation followed, and those who escaped death or injury became frenzied with fear and could render little assistance to the victims. The business section of the city was almost entirely destroyed, and the fires are still raging. Valparaiso is suffering a repetition of the horrors of San Francisco.

### Fifty Years Ago

August 20, 1931

BUDAPEST — The Cabinet of Count Bethlen tendered its resignation today to Admiral Horthy, the regent, who accepted. The difficult economic situation was given as the reason for the resignation. After having piloted Hungary through the worst phase of the financial crisis and drawn up a stringent savings program, it was said, Count Bethlen believed new men should take the matter in hand. When asked by the regent to form a new Cabinet, he refused on the ground his health had suffered under the strain of 10 years as premier and that he did not feel well enough to remain in office. Count Julius Karolyi, now foreign minister, was named as Count Bethlen's successor.



## Mideast Guest Workers: Looking Ahead

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — In the days of the empire, the British used to pluck labor from the Indian subcontinent and send it to build railways in East Africa or cut sugar on the colonial plantations of the West Indies. Their descendants are still there as businessmen and shopkeepers, often at odds with the host government which on occasion — as in the case of Idi Amin's Uganda — unceremoniously boot them out.

A similar tide of migrant workers is today pouring out of Asia into the booming economies of the Middle East. The jobs are not too different from their forefathers' and their position in the societies they are going to inhabit as precarious. Only this time, proportionately, the numbers are far larger and the potential for conflict therefore increased.

For the moment, however, no one appears to be looking ahead. The short-term advantages are too manifest. Indeed, it seems more than natural that this flow should continue to grow. The six large oil-exporting countries, of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Libya, Kuwait, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates, have a population density of only five persons to a square kilometer, 25 million people in an area of less than 5 million square kilometers.

### Clean the Streets

Africa and Asia on the other hand have a combined population of over 1 billion tightly packed into 24 million square kilometers. Even in pre-oil boom days, labor came into the Middle East from Egypt, Jordan, the Yemen, Pakistan, India, Somalia, Bangladesh, the Philippines and South Korea. In 1973, there were less than half a million foreign workers. Today there are 2.5 million and their numbers are growing. Not only do they build the roads and bridges, construct the shiny new offices and hotels, service the hospitals and schools, and, of course, clean the streets and pick up the garbage, but they have established networks of economic activity that reach back to the poor villages back home.

There is now an active local market in the Middle East for Bengali Lungs and Filipino Barongs, not to mention the more serious business of transport equipment from India, ships and power generators from South Korea, machine tools and electrical machinery from Pakistan.

Shahid Javed Burki, of the World Bank, who has made a special study of this migrant traffic, argues in a recent issue of the magazine, South, that "One of the important consequences of the oil boom in the Middle East would be to remove the worst poverty for many low-income developing countries."

Is it really as positive a process as he suggests? At first glance, his figures look persuasive. For the very poor countries (those with incomes per head of less than \$400), the cost of imported oil increased from \$600 million in 1973 to \$3.3 billion in 1980.

### Increases Seen

Meanwhile, the remittances from migrant workers rose from \$600 million to \$3 billion. In sum, they have met 90 percent of their increased oil bill. Mr. Burki foresees the Middle East countries increasing the work force by 10 percent a year, reaching 6 million by 1990 and thus meeting comfortably any expected rise in the oil bill.

This is a beguiling argument and one that many senior economists, bankers and political figures in the West have echoed. Yet it is a house built on sand, as a new report "Security in the Persian Gulf" by the International Institute for Strategic Studies suggests. "The effect of large numbers of [Arab] youth being washed in a sea of aliens has been to leave them confused and disoriented as to the ultimate source of administration and authority in the country."

The report paints a worrying picture of immigrant workers in some states making up half the

population, of countries being underpinned by a fat cushion of service workers who do all the demanding and difficult jobs and of a native population, who, living off luxurious welfare state provisions and easy incomes from part-time or nominal jobs are dangerously cut off from the reality beneath.

The two-world problem is compounded by the radical political tradition of many of the immigrants — the Palestinians, the Yemenis, the Somalis, and even the Egyptians.

### Resentment

Like immigrant workers in Europe and the United States, the Middle East workers suffer from discrimination and resentment. They inhabit the poorer housing,

usually segregated, are unable to own land or property, or exert any kind of political influence at all. But, unlike Europe and the United States, there is no chance, at the moment, however long they stay, of having their children migrate upwards into citizenship and professional jobs. They are hired as proletarians and the policies of the receiving countries dictated that, unless there are profound reforms, proletarians they are meant to remain.

It seems inevitable, over time, that in spite of their earning capacity in the aggregate, they will focus on their own ethnic and individual grievances and thwarted expectations. Political disturbances are more than likely.

There is a dangerous papering

over the cracks in the Middle East. The OPEC countries feel they need labor if they are to grow and absorb their wealth, they feel too that the remittances of migrants compensate for their still inadequate aid programs.

The immigrants' home countries, too often incapable of putting their own rural house in order and obsessed with balance of payments problems, are too glad to export their unemployed, without really taking into account what it means to lose the most ambitious and entrepreneurially-minded section of their labor force. Nobody is looking very far into the future.

Mr. Power is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Development and Security Issues. ©1981, International Herald Tribune.

## Regulation: Mother of Invention?

By Ruth Ruttenberg

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has embraced a view that measures government regulation only as a burden. There is a wealth of empirical evidence, however, that regulation is itself a major stimulus for new markets, new jobs and — most important — innovation. To a surprising degree, regulation is the mother of invention.

Pollution control is one of the fastest growing markets in U.S. industry. In-house corporate literature singing the praises of new products and processes developed in response to regulation contrasts sharply with public-relations advertising, bemoaning the burdens of the same regulation.

Union Carbide Corp.'s 1978 annual report, for example, boasts of company leadership in municipal wastewater-treatment systems, which the federal government has helped ensure by budgeting \$24 billion for them over a single four-year period. Union Carbide also says proudly that "increasing application of mandatory government standards has significantly increased air-pollution-control markets during the last five years."

### Success Story

American Cyanamid Co.'s 1978 annual report contained a similar success story: Growth in sales of organic flocculants (wooly fibers) was due in large measure to pollution-control regulations. Stauffer Chemical Co. told its shareholders in 1979 that, over the long term, the opportunities offered by gov-

ernment regulations may be more important than the constraints they present. The 3M Corp. is well known for its growing line of respirators and other protective equipment for workers.

Innovations spawned by regulation can increase overall productivity. A good case in point is vinyl chloride. Though industry had threatened that regulation could cause the collapse of the entire vinyl-chloride industry, within 18 months of the promulgation of an Occupational Safety and Health Administration regulation for that substance more than 90 percent of producing firms were in compliance. New firms were entering the market, and growth rates were more than twice the national average.

### Cleaner Air

Vinyl chloride is by no means the only example of compliance accompanied by productivity improvements and industry growth. At Kaiser Steel Corp.'s pipe mill in Fontana, Calif., workers were getting bad cuts from an old saw. The new, safer saw not only protected workers, it also saved wear and tear on tools. When shipping coal by rail across country, Conoco left behind trails of coal dust until a new device was developed to keep coal dust out of the environment. It also saves an estimated 80 tons of coal per trainload. Increases in productivity can come from such simple processes as improved maintenance of equipment, which

increases useful life, or from entirely new production processes.

Industry has often claimed that pollution control and hazard abatement consume not only unnecessary dollars but extravagant amounts of energy as well. Reality belies such pessimism. When General Motors was forced to control pollution, its engineers designed powerhouses boilers that monitor emissions and set air-fuel ratios. Not only was the air that workers breathed cleaner, but the machines' fuel efficiency was maximized to boot. Ingersoll-Rand Co.'s California pellet mill is creating a new energy supply by converting organic waste into compacted, sulfur-free fuel pellets.

Companies are also making money from the large, fast-growing market for substitute products. Even though industry reacted with loud dismay when the government tried to regulate asbestos because of its carcinogenic effects, U.S. industrial ingenuity has risen to the occasion. Monsanto Co. has a new fire-retardant, Phos-Chek, to replace asbestos fireproofing.

Kennecott Corp.'s new Fiberfrax is used not only in protective clothing, welding curtains and expansion joints but also as a furnace liner, where it reduces fuel consumption by as much as 50 percent and boosts productivity by shortening the production cycle. Du Pont has developed Nomex, a fiber that serves as an asbestos substitute, and is useful in protective clothing. Honeycomb structures strengthen interior cabin panels in aircraft, where weight-saving and flame-resistance are important. Regulation has improved the market for all these products.

### Expensive

To be sure, regulation increases costs in some cases. For some firms, improving workplace safety and health may be an expensive process requiring outlays for new and improved plant and equipment. One should not suggest that the job is always easy to accomplish or afford. But there are innumerable cases in which regulation also spawns far-flung benefits: basic innovations, jobs, productivity gains, energy savings, new markets and profits. In an increasing number of cases, regulation has spurred technological innovation that has increased profits while promoting the health of U.S. workers and U.S. industry.

Ruth Ruttenberg is an associate economic consultant and an assistant professor at Howard University in Washington. During 1979-80, she served as senior economist at the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This article was prepared by the Los Angeles Times and based on one that appeared in Worker Papers.

What is more, these so-called farmers are blocking roads and railway lines thus interfering with the vacation of people who have worked hard all year for two or three weeks in the sunshine, including many foreigners who have nothing to do with and are not interested in their problem. What we are witnessing today is not democracy, it is anarchy and decadence.

G.R. HASTINGS.

Brussels.

### Rampaging Farmers

We have all read, or seen on television, the shameful acts of vandalism perpetrated by farmers and wine growers in the south of France, probably aided by professional political agitators. Whether their case is justified or not — and that is a matter for governments to handle and negotiate — there's just no excuse in an alleged civilized country for the overturning of foreign trucks carrying products which are so scarce and costly worldwide, or emptying wine tank trucks or throwing whole loads of bottles on the roadside and break-

## Have And the Have-Not

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — The World Bank in its latest World Development Report is making up its mind whether the world is half empty or half full, which only proves that the world is a big place and that generalizations are usually faulty.

The bad news is that the gap is growing not only between the rich and poor countries, but between some of the emerging nations (like South Korea, Singapore and Greece) and the poorer nations (like almost any in Africa). Of some 6 billion people in the world by the end of the century, those existing in "absolute poverty" may number anywhere from 750 million to 850 million.

On the other hand, the good news is that there is enormous resilience to adversity. Despite the staggering rise in the price of oil and recession in the industrial world, the poor countries as a group had a better growth record in the 1970s than the rich ones. Some of the most popular of the developing countries, like India, have made remarkable strides in feeding themselves. But perhaps the most significant success story is that of China, which has managed to move toward an industrialized economy (although one based on antiquated Soviet designs of the mid-1950s) while remembering the basic need to feed and clothe a population of one billion.

It is a common observation of all recent visitors to China (including this one) that in contrast to what is seen in the big cities of India, one never sees a beggar in the streets of Shanghai. The single most dramatic statistic in the World Development Report is that in the 30 years 1950-79, China's life expectancy has soared from 44 to 64 years, a level not yet achieved by the average middle-income developing country with a per capita GNP six times that of China. Education, health and nutrition programs seem to pay off.

### Lessons Learned

Elsewhere, many of the backward nations have learned lessons in managing their economies, conserving the use of energy, and making long-term investments in their future industrial potential. The smartest among them make painful adjustments to high oil prices, instead of panicking over their problems with huge debt. Down the road, these nations are likely to become sturdy competitors of the United States, Europe and Japan not only for high shares of the steel and textile markets, but for manufactured goods, including autos.

Yet, it is very much in the interest of the industrialized world to help the developing nations get the ladder with aid programs of various kinds. About 25 percent of U.S. exports now go to one-OPEC developing nations. Made the same relationship prevails for Europe, adjusting for internal Common Market trade. Interdependence may be a clumsy word, but it clings.

The key to the success of the new group of the up-and-coming semi-industrial nations, mostly in East Asia and South America, can be found in two underlying approaches: a stress on boosting agricultural productivity, and in trade policies favoring exports in general, especially manufactured goods.

To accentuate this trend, rich nations must be willing to keep their markets open, showing the "quick fix" of tariffs or quotas whenever imports from abroad threaten local industry. Politics being what it is, that's easier said than done — one big reason for the "half full, half empty" assessment. Even after the Tokyo round of tariff cuts, U.S. tariffs on textiles and clothing will still be 11 percent. And in Europe, the tariff will still be 11 percent on consumer electronics.

The big policy question of the next couple of years will be how the crucial trade and aid programs should go forward, filling up the glass to three-quarters and beyond. The United States may be more genuinely "free-trade" oriented than its European partners. But it is less forthcoming on aid. It is not ready clear that the Reagan administration views much of multilateral lending activity focused around the World Bank — the main vehicle of governmental assistance — as a good welfare program. Yet, almost everywhere else looking at these issues recognizes that the development efforts are the irreducible minimum.

Mr. Reagan's main interest on the other hand, is to downplay the multilaterals in favor of a greater role for private companies. The president, it is said at the State Department, will take a "personal approach" to Third World problems at the North-South summit in Cancun. But privately, key advisers openly scoff at broader governmental commitments of this kind. "We don't want to go down this thing and lose our jobs," says a high Treasury official.

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Dr. Denton Cooley, who may supervise more than 25 heart operations in a day, prepares to leave one of the surgery rooms at St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital.

## The Artificial Heart: Latest Chapter Adding To Transplant Debate

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Denton Cooley is a tall, handsome Texan who slices open human hearts to the sound of country music. He is a skilled surgeon, a man of enormous ego who built the Texas Heart Institute in Houston through the sheer force of his personality. He moves in the world of high-stakes medicine, and sometimes that gets him in trouble.

On July 23, Dr. Cooley performed a triple bypass operation on a 36-year-old man named Willibords A. Meuffels. A short time later, Mr. Meuffels had a heart attack. Attendants rushed him back to the operating room, massaging his heart as they rolled him along the halls of St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital.

Dr. Cooley, believing his patient faced certain death, implanted an artificial heart. For 34 hours, the plastic heart, powered by a large electrical console nearby, kept pumping until Dr. Cooley could find a human heart donor. That occurred on July 26.

At 8 a.m. on Aug. 2, Mr. Meuffels died, his body overwhelmed by bacteria. Almost immediately thereafter came the questions for Dr. Cooley, including some from the U.S. government.

No one challenges Dr. Cooley's medical judgment, made with very little time for consideration in the operating room. His patient would have died without the artificial heart. "If he had not implanted the device, they'd have pulled up the sheet and walked away," said Gregg C. Waddill, associate administrator and counsel at St. Luke's.

But there are questions about the artificial heart that was used and the way Dr. Cooley had prepared the medical world for its use. How had the heart been tested? Should Dr. Cooley have cleared its use with the Food and Drug Administration in Washington? Was the operation worth the risk? Will it affect future development and use of artificial hearts?

The FDA, suggesting that Dr. Cooley violated federal regulations, has informed him that he must receive its approval before using another artificial heart, and the agency wants a full report within 30 days on the details of the operation last month, although FDA officials made clear they are not seeking a confrontation with the prestigious Dr. Cooley.

### Opposing Versions

Hospital officials say Dr. Cooley violated no federal regulations and details of the heart's testing have been documented to the FDA. The FDA disputes that claim. "We don't have any information," said Wayne Pines, associate commissioner for public affairs. "To the best of my knowledge, the hospital has never submitted anything to us in writing on that particular artificial heart."

Publicity surrounding the incident, and the fact that the patient died so soon after the operation, are reasons why Dr. Cooley's latest gamble may prove costly. "It's the sort of thing you can get away with once," said Dr. Phillip Over of Stanford University Medical Center. "Now he'll have to go through all the hoops."

The Houston incident is the latest chapter in the checkered history of heart transplant operations, which began in glory and great anticipation in 1967 when Dr. Christian Barnard performed the first one on a South African procer. Immediately the medical world embraced the transplant as the solution to many serious heart ailments, and almost as quickly soured on the operation because so many patients died so soon of post-operative problems, the most troublesome being infection and rejection of the new heart.

At the Texas Medical Center in Houston, Dr. Cooley and his former mentor and now rival, Dr. Michael DeBakey, were among the surgeons who gave up on the procedure. Dr. DeBakey performed 12 operations over an 18-month period, then stopped in early 1970. "He



Dr. Norman E. Shumway

just discontinued the program because he said the results did not justify the effort that went into them," said Gayle McNitt, a spokesman for the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

The heart transplant program at St. Luke's Hospital began on May 3, 1968, and ended in September, 1969. "Most of the patients died within a few weeks or a few months," said Heral Haby of St. Luke's. Until last month, Dr. Cooley had performed only one transplant since 1969. That was in 1978. His patient lived only two weeks.

In 1977, heart transplants were in such disfavor that the American College of Surgeons was forced to discontinue its register of operations. At that time, 346 operations had been performed worldwide on 338 patients. Only 77 were still alive.

### Plugging Along

Throughout those years, however, a team of surgeons and researchers at Stanford University, under the direction of Dr. Norman E. Shumway, continued to make steady progress, especially in solving the post-operative complications. Dr. Shumway, who in contrast to Dr. Cooley and Dr. DeBakey maintained a low public profile, gradually increased the chances of long-term survival and rebuilt the stature of transplants in the eyes of the public and many surgeons.

"His experiments preceded by 10 years the first historic transplant," said Spyros Andreopoulos, a Stanford spokesman. "By the time human transplants began, Shumway had refined surgical techniques, had studied the performance of the heart and had methods and techniques for treating infection. This accounts for the fact that he has succeeded when others failed."

Dr. Shumway's success in fighting infection is especially significant. It resulted both from close monitoring of his patients and from the development of techniques for early sampling of transplanted tissues to see if infection is becoming a problem.

Another thing that has made Dr. Shumway successful is his selectivity. About 400 patients are referred to Stanford each year, and their records are reviewed by a team of doctors and researchers for certain criteria. The criteria include being under 55, in good health except for the heart, and having a form of heart disease for which there is no treatment other than transplant and which is likely to lead to death within six months without a transplant.

Of the 400 cases referred, about 60 patients are invited to Stanford for further evaluation, and of those about 40 are selected. The medical center performs 25 to 30 heart transplants a year. The other patients usually die before a donor can be found. Dr. Shumway and his team have performed 281 transplants since 1968, with survival rates of about 65 percent after one year, 40 percent after five. William Van Buren of Mill Valley, Calif., has lived 11 years.

"Improved results and refined techniques have kindled a resurgence of interest in cardiac transplantation and six to 10 more cardiac centers in the United States are endeavoring to utilize this form of therapy," wrote Dr. Richard R. Lower and two other physicians in a journal of the American Heart Association. Dr. Lower, a former colleague of Dr. Shumway, heads the transplant program at the Medical College of Virginia.

### Lack of Donors

Artificial hearts overcome a problem that has plagued transplant programs — the lack of donors. Such hearts have been under development for years, but to date they have not been cleared for use, which is why Dr. Cooley's operation last month raised eyebrows.

The July operation was Dr. Cooley's second attempt to use an artificial heart. In 1969, he implanted one in Haskell Karp and then went on television with Mr. Karp's wife to appeal for a donor of a human heart. The artificial heart worked for 65 hours before the transplant operation, but Mr. Karp died 36 hours after the transplant. Dr. Cooley was sued for malpractice, and the episode led to a split between Dr. Cooley and his mentor, Dr. DeBakey, setting back the development of artificial hearts.

Until Dr. Cooley surprised the medical world with his latest operation, most attention was focused on the University of Utah, where a team has developed an artificial heart, tested it extensively on calves and applied to the FDA for permission to use it. The FDA has asked for more information.

The Utah team intends its use not as temporary but as a permanent replacement for a patient's damaged heart. At present the artificial heart requires a large power source, but within a few years researchers at Utah hope to develop a portable power source, and eventually the power source will be implanted in the body.

Whether Dr. Cooley's use of the artificial heart was a success or failure is debated within the medical profession. Dr. Cooley, who would not consent to an interview, has said the plastic heart performed perfectly.

Other physicians, asking not to be quoted, say the success of an operation like that is determined by whether the patient lives. In any case, the operation has put Denton Cooley back in the public eye, an arena he is accustomed to.

# Fliess Letters Lead Parade of New Data Reopening Freud's Psyche for Analysis

By Ralph Blumenthal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Sigmund Freud is undergoing re-analysis. Nearly a century after he produced a key to the secrets of the human psyche, scholars are focusing growing attention on some of the enigmas that still obscure the personal and professional life of the founder of psychoanalysis.

These include the evolution of his critical theory of infantile sexuality, his long "bondage" to a quixotic visionary who became his closest confidant and his relationship to his parents and other family members.

"They are looking for secrets," says Anna Freud, his 85-year-old daughter and a prominent child psychologist. "But there are no secrets."

Yet, stimulated by a wealth of recent research and soon-to-be-released Freud letters, scholars are gaining new perspectives on the sometimes secretive Viennese genius who has been, in some ways, the most relentlessly scrutinized figure in history, beginning with his own heroic self-analysis in 1897.

### Taught Patient

For example, it now appears, according to a never-before-published passage of a letter Freud wrote in 1897, that the first practicing psychoanalyst trained by Freud was his patient Emma Eckstein. Apparently Freud taught her analysis, perhaps out of a sense of guilt, after trying to treat her hysteria by arranging for an experimental nose operation that nearly proved fatal.

Some of the most provocative new research concerns Freud's crucial departure from the theory he held in the early 1890s, which attributed his patients' neuroses to repressed memories of their sexual seduction as children, usually by their fathers. Later, Freud turned this upside down, absolving the parents and calling the episodes "phantasies" associated with an instinctive infantile Oedipus complex, or attraction to the parent of the opposite sex. This became a central concept of Freudian psychology.

But some critics now maintain that Freud had it right the first time, and that his shift toward phantasy — in the historic spelling in psychoanalysis — marked a fateful turn for Freudianism. Whether Freud scrapped his first theory to escape professional scorn and protect his own father, whom he included among the "perverse," has recently become a matter of intense speculation by two European authors as well as leading American Freud scholars.

The landmark development is Miss Freud's agreement to allow the first uncensored publication of the intimate letters that Freud wrote from 1887 to 1902 to his dearest friend, confidant and collaborator, Wilhelm Fliess, a Berlin physician and biologist who held Freud in peculiar thrall.

### Private Life

In the letters, which Freud sought to suppress — "I should not like to have any of it come to the knowledge of so-called posterity," he wrote shortly before he died in 1939 from cancer at the age of 83 in London — the struggling middle-aged nerve specialist formulates virtually all his major discoveries and lays bare many details of his private life.

After the 15-year correspondence that saw only the Freud letters survive for publication in an edited form, the two friends broke bitterly — Fliess once asserting, according to new research by a dogged Freud sleuth, Peter Swales, that Freud was plotting to murder him by pushing him off a precipice during one of their walks.

No credence is given to Fliess' fear, which the few scholars who now know of the episode consider a figment of his paranoia. (Asked about the story, Miss Freud, in a telephone interview from London, said, "I hear many stories but I don't pay attention to them.")

In the full letters, according to Dr. Jeffrey M. Masson, a Berkeley, Calif., psychoanalyst who is preparing them for publication, Freud emerges as more complex and human than in the edited correspondence, published as "The Origins of Psychoanalysis" by Basic Books in 1950.

He agonizes over the primacy of heredity or childhood events in causing neurosis and despair of breaking through his professional isolation. He refers affectionately to his children as "Fratzen" and "Wormen" — brats and worms — and sprinkles around an occasional "meschugge" or "crazy." Freud also provides some vivid case histories, omitted from the edited letters, including a childhood rape trauma that Dr. Masson says gives credence to the seduction theory that Freud later repudiated.

A wealth of other material is also coming to light or scheduled for release in coming years. Developments include:

- An agreement being negotiated between the Sigmund Freud Archives, Inc., with an office in Manhattan, and the Library of Congress to open most of the rich Freud deposit to scholars over the next 20 years or so rather than the current outside date of 2151. The first public catalog of the collection's 150,000 items is also being prepared.

- The addition to the archives of nearly 400 taped interviews with surviving patients and friends of Freud by Dr. Kurt R. Eissler, a New York analyst who is one of the world's leading Freud scholars.

- The first publication of Freud's complete teen-age and post-teen letters to his closest school friend, Eduard Silberstein. The 80 letters, spirited out of Romania several years ago by a Silberstein relative, touch on Freud's first puppy love for a 15-year-old neighbor, Gisela Fluss, and simultaneously, her mother.

- The first complete publication of Freud's letters to Karl Abraham, an important disciple and ally, and Ludwig Binnschwager, a member of Freud's circle and the father of existential psychotherapy.

- Compilation for possible publication of two sets of correspondence considered particularly personal and sensitive: the 1,500 letters between Freud and Sandor Ferenczi, a disciple whom Freud analyzed and with whom Freud also broke bitterly, partly over Ferenczi's intimacies with his own patients; and the 2,000 engagement letters exchanged by Freud and his fiancée, Martha Bernays, of which only about 100 have ever been published or quoted.

- Some potentially controversial speculations by Mr. Swales concerning, among other things, a possible love affair between Freud and his wife's unmarried younger sister, Minna Bernays, who lived with the Freud family for nearly 30 years and with whom Freud took about a dozen trips alone. Carl Jung, Freud's "crown prince" and later adversary, claimed that Minna had confided such an affair to him during his visit to the Freud home in 1907, but most biographers have discounted the story. Dr. Eissler, who says he can prove Jung was



Freud

lying, is currently writing a paper disputing the allegations.

There is a certain prurient aspect to posterity's curiosity over the intimate dealings of the man whose genius lay in probing the most intimate secrets of others. But perhaps nowhere else in history, scholars note, has a scientific discovery been so interwoven with the mental life of the discoverer. Thus, everything that happened to Freud, everything he felt, saw, did and said — and naturally everything that he did not feel, see, do or say — takes on significance for scholars tracing the development of psychoanalysis.

"It seems to be a sort of renaissance in a way: it's all very exciting," said Mark Paterson, a British literary agent and the executive director of Sigmund Freud Copyrights Ltd., which holds the rights to Freud's works on behalf of his heirs. Since 1979 alone, there have been at least four new biographies along with a continuing stream of articles, monographs and papers.

Nowhere was Freud's development laid out better than in the 284 known letters he wrote to Wilhelm Fliess.

The correspondence began in 1887, after Fliess, a nose and throat specialist in Berlin,

traveled to Vienna to attend lectures on the nervous system by Freud, who at 31 was two years his senior and also Jewish.

An intense friendship quickly blossomed between Freud and Fliess, with the two vigorously exchanging and discussing theories of mental and sexual disorders, including the remarkable "talking cure," an early version of psychoanalytical methods, that Dr. Joseph Breuer had used to treat a disturbed patient, the pseudonymous Anna O.

Fliess, a charismatic personality with a streak of brilliance, captivated Freud with a refreshing willingness to believe in the sexual etiology, or cause, of neurosis at a time when, as Freud once put it, he was enjoying all the popularity of "a freshly painted wall."

In turn, Fliess found in Freud an eager audience for his unorthodox theories connecting the nasal membranes with the genitals, particularly in women. Claiming to have observed alterations in the nose during menstruation, Fliess, cheered on by Freud as "the Kepler of biology," went on to construct an elaborate theory of "periodicity" linking all functioning to immutable biorhythms based on the 28-day female menstrual cycle and interim 23-day cycles, the two numbers taking on almost cabalistic significance for Fliess.

He devised, too, a theory of human bisexuality that intrigued Freud and contributed ultimately to his bitter break, ostensibly over Freud's carelessness in disclosing the theory to another author. One revisionist Freud biographer, Frank J. Sulloway, a noted science historian, has found scientific validity in some of Fliess' biorhythmic calculations.

### Plainly Smitten

Freud and Fliess met for the last time at Achenhausen in the Alps in the summer of 1900, when, Fliess later wrote, "Freud showed a violence toward me that was at first unintelligible to me." According to research by Mr. Swales, a New York Freud scholar who played a key role in publication of "The Cocaine Papers," an account of Freud's pioneering and reckless experiments with cocaine in the 1880s, Fliess later told his wife and a friend that he feared Freud was bent on killing him out of jealousy.

A similar account was obtained from other sources by Dr. Frank S. Hartman, a Manhattan psychiatrist who is a Freud scholar. However, no one has suggested that the plot existed anywhere but in Fliess' mind.

But for 15 years Freud was plainly smitten with Fliess and what has been called his "Tennison crackpottery," addressing Fliess in letters as "Dearest" and "Dear One." On three separate visits to the Park Hotel in Munich, years after visiting Fliess there, Freud swooned or collapsed in a faint. As he later acknowledged to his official biographer, Ernest Jones: "There is some piece of unwholly homosexual feeling at the root of the matter."

Their attachment, however passionate, has never been considered more than platonic but, as Dr. Eissler has put it, "an unsolved enigma still surrounds the relationship of these two men."



The cancan girls aren't the only ones kicking up their heels in Europe. You're having the kind of adventures they want to hear about back home. So give 'em a call. And do it with these franc-saving tips in mind.

### SAVE ON SURCHARGE

Many hotels outside the U.S. charge exorbitant surcharge fees on international calls. And sometimes the fees are greater than the cost of the call itself. But if your hotel has TELEPLAN, the way to keep hotel surcharges reasonable, go ahead and

call. No Teleplan? Read on! **SAVE WITH A SHORTIE**

In most countries there's no three-minute minimum on self-dialed calls. So if your hotel offers International Dialing from your room, place a short call home and have them call you back. The surcharge on short calls is low. And you pay for the call-back from the States with dollars, not local currency, when you get your next home or office phone bill.

### SAVE THESE OTHER WAYS

Telephone Company credit card and

collect calls may be placed in many countries. And where they are, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. Or you can avoid surcharges altogether by calling from the post office or from other telephone centers.

Now...is that you on the left? Not bad. You can still shake a leg.



**Reach out and touch someone**



## 'My Fair Lady' Makes Cinderella Return to Broadway

## 'Quartermaine's Terms' Capsulizes English School

# The Clock Runs Out for the Biltmore in New York

# The Capsule-Room Concept in Japan

## A Haven for Fishy Types in Connecticut

Twenty of his 70 capsules are permanently occupied by men who have apartments nearby but sleep each night at his hotel. There, for \$11 a night, they have a chance to meet others with whom to share a drink and a chat.

[illegible]







S&P 500		1992		1991		1990		1989		1988		1987		1986		1985		1984		1983		1982		1981		1980		1979		1978		1977		1976		1975		1974		1973		1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844	
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# How High Can the Pros Go? 'Oh, About a Billion a Year'

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK — Craig Swan is paid more than twice as much as Ron Guidry. The Milwaukee Brewers are leading Robin Yount between \$400,000 and \$700,000 — a 3.5 percent interest. Steve Stone gets a private room on the road.

With the end of the baseball strike, the players have once again resumed working under contracts that often include spectacular salaries — but also include divergent incentives and bonuses.

These salary figures, for virtually every major league player, were obtained last week by the New York Times from documents that are available to baseball players entering salary arbitration.

## Distortions

The figures showed some remarkably high-priced players — such as the Brewers' \$600,000-a-year pitcher, Pete Vuckovich — who are yet to become household names. They also showed some well-publicized salaries to have been grossly reported, or not quite so high because they are deferred to the 21st century, when inflation would cut them considerably.

The Times also acquired a study of the salaries in the National Baseball Association that was prepared for teams to use in contract negotiations. In addition, it obtained the annual study of National Football League salaries, which is provided by the league to its players association as a guide in negotiations.

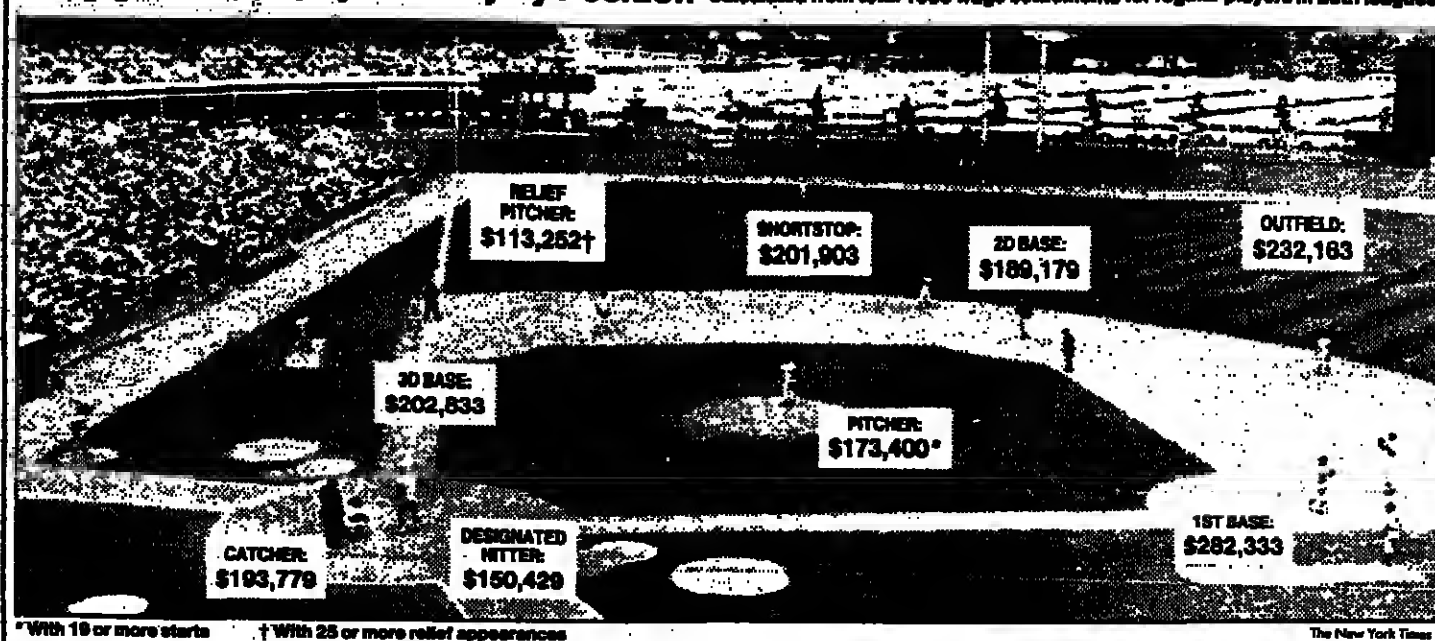
To determine the accuracy of the contracts, the players association of each league was given a sampling of the salaries. In each case, the figures were verified.

For many reasons, baseball has the oddest and most complex contracts. The sport also pays well, an average of about \$175,000. Five years ago, it was \$51,501; 10 years ago, it was \$31,543.

Basically, Dave Parker of the Pirates has a base salary of \$300,000 a year on a five-year deal ending in 1983. He so received a \$625,000 signing bonus. But in addition to incentive money, he will be getting more: \$625,000 deferred, payable from 1990 to 2010.

Although some might add that deferred money to his annual income as part of the five-year package — which would bring his in-

## Average Overall Player Salary by Position



come to \$1.5 million a year — it is inaccurate to do that when talking about how much those dollars will be worth decades from now.

Irving Marks, a certified public accountant and a player agent for several New York Jets, studied the figures from the Parker contract.

"If I were the owner and took \$1 million when the contract began in 1979, and put it away, conservatively at 10 percent, I could pay him the \$5.6 million for 20 years that's an average of \$281,250 a year — and after the 20 years I would have \$1,340,811 left over. So basically it's not \$5.6 million deferred," says Mr. Marks.

The whole contract is only costing about \$1,825,000.

Other contract terms show that some standards of value and performance are not always connected. There is the Ron Guidry-Craig Swan anomaly, for example. Swan, the injury-prone pitcher for the Mets, brought a career record of 45-54 into his season. Guidry, the Yankee star, has had virtually as many lifetime decisions — but his overall record is 76-29.

But Swan, who is eligible to be a free agent, signed a five-year deal in 1980 that pays \$425,000 in 1980, \$425,000 in 1981, \$450,000 in 1982, \$525,000 in 1983 and \$625,000 in 1984. In addition, he received a \$675,000 signing bonus

— for a total package of \$3,125,000. That is an average of \$625,000 a year.

If his career is ended by injury he would collect every cent until 1984 under a guaranteed contract.

Guidry, though, will not be eligible for free agency until this season ends. In 1979 the Yankees signed him to a three-year deal that pays him \$125,000 a season. He received a \$90,500 signing bonus. He has \$100,000 in deferred income and \$96,000 in insurance and \$39,875 in another bonus. That is a total of \$701,375 — or \$233,791 a year.

Less Confidence

But in basketball and hockey, most money is paid the year it is earned. "No one has the same confidence in hockey teams as they do in baseball teams," explains Art Kaminsky, who, with associates around the country, handles about a third of the players in the National Hockey League.

"The newest thing now in basketball is tax-deferred annuities," says Larry Fleisher, the counsel for the NBA Players Association who is also an agent for many players. "But these are paid through an insurance company instead of through a team," Fleisher adds. "Again, the players perceive the money is safer this way."

"Contracts run the gamut in the NBA," says Fleisher of the league whose players average \$193,000 a year. "There are normal perks. There's a Rolls Royce. Loans are becoming big now, too. They can run into hundreds of thousands of dollars."

David Greenwood of the NBA's Chicago Bulls is paying only 4 percent interest on a \$100,000 loan. He can easily receive \$15,000 a year (15 percent) in interest on that loan. His teammate, Artis Gilmore, gets an \$80,000 insurance premium paid each year for the first five years of his contract.

Otis Birdsong, now with the New Jersey Nets, benefitted from the NBA's new free-agency rule for the right of first refusal. Birdsong made \$165,000 last season with Kansas City. When he became available as a free agent, his top offer was about a million dollars, from Cleveland. Kansas City matched that and then quickly traded him to the Nets.

But what is Birdsong worth? "He's worth," says Bob Woolf, his agent, "whatever anyone wants to pay for him. That's what he's worth."

Pamper's League

By contrast, the National Football League has only one player at the half-million-dollar level, Chicago running back Walter Payton, who recently agreed to a deal worth about \$600,000 a year.

The NFL survey showed that last season only one quarterback, Bob Griese of the Minnesota Vikings, received as much as \$400,000. Running back Earl Campbell was in the \$300,000 bracket; Jim Plunkett, the Super Bowl quarterback, was at \$180,000.

Ed Garvey, who runs the NFL Players Association, contends that the league's owners will more than double their network television revenue — from less than \$6 million to more than \$12 million a year — in their next contract, which starts after the 1981 season.

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**  
CHICAGO—Placed Steve Eastwick, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list.

**FOOTBALL**  
ATLANTA—Released Bubba Bean, running back; Robert Murphy, defensive back; James McQuinn and Mike Hawkins, running backs; Steve Liska, defensive back; Dennis Puka, defensive lineman; Keith Chesney, wide receiver; Billy Casper, tight end; and Tom Cooksey and Harry Vossler, linebackers. Placed Harry Stobbs, defensive lineman, and Floyd Horne, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list.

BALTIMORE—Released Steve Carr, wide receiver.

CHICAGO—Signed Noah Jackson, guard.

CLEVELAND—Released Clifton Adair, linebacker; Ron Crews, defensive tackle; Hubie Bond, Bob Lissowski and John Punielak, tight ends; David Bacon, Ken Robinson and Lee Hoyne, wide receivers; Bruce Byrum and Dennis McLaughlin, centers; Harry Foster, running back; Steve Schell, defensive back; Doug Woodard, quarterback, and Lawrence Savage, linebacker.

DENVER—Released I.M. Hoss, Mando Robinson and Ron Greene, running backs; John Smith and David Scott, wide receivers; Ray White, Mike Land and Perry Drake, linebackers; Mike Nelson, defensive back; Carl Allen, center; Rusty Olson, defensive lineman; and Ray Gelsinger, offensive lineman. Placed Keith Blain, guard; Mike Brown, tackle; and Anthony Arnold, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list.

DETROIT—Placed Jesse Thompson, wide receiver; Willie Jackson, defensive back; Dennis Horner, running back; and Robert Barnes, defensive lineman, on the injured reserve list.

GREEN BAY—Released Frank Reed, safety; Bill Larson, tight end; Charles Cornelius, center; Rick Kelly, defensive back; Rick Kelly, defensive back; and Frank Garcia, punter; and Pete Thompson, wide receiver. Placed Mike Hall, quarterback; Bill Carson, tight end; Jerry Wiers, defensive back; and Willard Reeves, running back, on the injured reserve list.

KANSAS CITY—Released Victor Hicks, defensive end; Mike Wallstrom, center; and John Olanich, linebacker. Placed James Davis, defensive back; David Castiglione, running back; Charles Butler, defensive back; Mike Donkowski, tight end; and Jeff Davis, tight end, on the injured reserve list. Placed Cal Peterson, linebacker, on the reserve/injured list.

LOS ANGELES—Released Eddie Hoss, punter; Randy Gill, linebacker; William Daniels, defensive end; and Richard Harvey, running back; Rick Parma, wide receiver; and Billy Yancy and Elliott Roberts, defensive backs. Placed Bob Cobb, defensive end; Greg Metner, defensive tackle, and George Farmer, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list.

MIAMI—Released Steve Howell, fullback, to Philadelphia for an undrafted draft choice. Placed Jeff Allen, cornerback, and Bob Ross, linebacker, on the injured reserve list.

NEW ORLEANS—Released Don Hardeman, linebacker; Kevin Evans, defensive back; Marvin Christian, running back; Conrad Rucker, guard; David Prosser, kicker; and Ken Hartley, punter. Placed Larry Michaels, wide receiver; Mike Gators, running back; and Paul Rymek, center, on the injured reserve list. Placed Steve Tucker, wide receiver, on physically unable to play list.

N.Y. GIANTS—Signed Tony Stewart and Kelly Seaford, safeties; Don Peterson, cornerback; Edward O'Neill, running back; Mel Hoover, wide receiver; and the Richardson, running back; and N.L. Edwards, defensive back. Placed Mike Whittington, linebacker; Eric Felton, cornerback; and Myron Laska, defensive tackle, on the injured reserve list.

PITTSBURGH—Released Ted Walton, safety; Nelson Belden and Larry Coffey, running backs; David Johnson, defensive back; Mike Donkowski, tight end; and Mike Mayock, safety. Placed Rick Trueman, quarterback; Steve Pedell, linebacker; and Ricky Martin, tight end, on the injured reserve list. Placed Steve Furness, defensive back, in Tampa Bay for an undrafted draft choice.

HOCKEY  
National Hockey League  
PHILADELPHIA—Signed Tom Gerencs, right wing, to a multi-year contract.

He oversees players in a sport that is big on bonus money and team success. It is a sport that cannot easily measure individual accomplishments by statistics. The average player received \$78,657 last season.

"The biggest difference we have with other sports," says Garvey, "is that very few people have individual statistics and, frankly, they're interchangeable parts to the sportswriter and fan. That's why we're getting to negotiations on a group basis and not an individual basis."

Security is significantly less in football than in other sports. Garvey estimates, for example, that

## Average Player Salary By Team, 1980

Calculated from total salary outlays

YANKEES	\$242,937
PHILLIES	221,273
PIRATES	199,185
ANGELS	191,014
RED SOX	184,686
DODGERS	183,124
ASTROS	176,720
CARDINALS	173,480
REDS	162,655
CUBS	160,209
BREWERS	159,086
EXPOS	158,196
RANGERS	148,792
GIANTS	148,285
BRaves	147,989
PADRES	138,978
INDIANS	127,505
METS	126,488
ORIOLES	116,156
ROYALS	100,453
TIGERS	86,996
MARINERS	82,244
TWINS	80,538
WHITE SOX	72,415
BLUE JAYS	67,218
A's	54,994

Source: Major League Baseball Players Association

## Tuesday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
First game	First game
Milwaukee 300 000 100-3 7 1	Los Angeles 000 000 000 010-2 0 2
Texas 000 000 010-1 0 0	Chicago 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Houston 000 000 010-1 0 0	Toronto 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Chicago 000 000 010-1 0 0	San Francisco 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Seattle 000 000 010-1 0 0	Philadelphia 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
California 000 000 010-1 0 0	Pittsburgh 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Minnesota 000 000 010-1 0 0	St. Louis 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Atlanta 000 000 010-1 0 0	San Diego 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Los Angeles 000 000 010-1 0 0	Montreal 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Chicago 000 000 010-1 0 0	Chicago 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Texas 000 000 010-1 0 0	Philadelphia 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Seattle 000 000 010-1 0 0	Pittsburgh 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
California 000 000 010-1 0 0	St. Louis 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
Minnesota 000 000 010-1 0 0	San Diego 000 000 000 011-3 8 0
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